

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: Rupert Village Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A**2. Location**Street & number: VT Route 153, Rupert Mountain Road, West Pawlet Road, Youlin RoadCity or town: Rupert State: Vermont County: BenningtonNot For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ **national** ___ **statewide** ___ **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ **A** ___ **B** ___ **C** ___ **D**_____
Signature of certifying official/Title:**Date**_____
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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Name of Property

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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☒

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

☐

District

☒

Site

☐

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Structure

☐

Object

☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>62</u>	<u>21</u>	buildings
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>74</u>	<u>23</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure

FUNERARY/Cemetery

RELIGION/Religious Facility

RELIGION/Church Related Residence

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Agricultural Field

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Agricultural Outbuilding

EDUCATION/School

TRANSPORTATION/Rail-Related

COMMERCE/TRADE/Department Store

GOVERNMENT/Public Works

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Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure

FUNERARY/Cemetery

RELIGION/Religious Facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Agricultural Field

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Agricultural Outbuilding

GOVERNMENT/Public Works

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

MID-19TH CENTURY/ Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN/High Victorian Gothic

LATE VICTORIAN/ Queen Anne

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH C. AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/ Craftsman

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: Stone, Brick, Concrete,

Walls: Wood, Synthetics

Roof: Slate, Asphalt Shingles, Metal

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Rupert Village Historic District encompasses the Village of Rupert in the Town of Rupert, Bennington County, Vermont. Nestled in a valley between Mill Brook and Indian River and circumscribed by mountains, the village contains a collection of residential, agricultural, and ecclesiastical buildings representative of architectural styles prominent from the late eighteenth century to the early twentieth century. Examples of the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, High Victorian Gothic, and Craftsman style are visible in Rupert Village. Wood frame buildings predominate the village and residences are largely vernacular examples of the

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aforementioned architectural styles, though some have been updated with late nineteenth century features such as ornate porches, dormers, and bay windows. Two distinct residential building forms predominate: the Georgian plan and front-gabled or side-gabled main blocks with significant ells. The consistency of these forms give the village a high degree of visual cohesion. Additionally, the village, once a major agricultural setting, retains buildings and landscapes reflective of that heritage. Hayfields surround the village, and a significant number of homes feature barns and other agricultural outbuildings on their rear elevations. The village also contains a former rail depot and a few resources that reflect the history of railroad transportation and its impact on the village.

The Rupert Village Historic District encompasses the entirety of the historic village which developed around the junction of present-day Vermont Route 153 and West Pawlet Road. The historic district occupies a half mile stretch of road from the railbed of the former Rutland and Washington Railroad Company to a pair of properties at 304, 309 Rupert Mountain Road that are just east of Youlin Road. In total thirty-six properties containing ninety-eight resources are present within the district. Seventy-four of these resources contribute to the significance of the Rupert Village Historic District with most of the remaining twenty-three resources are non-contributing due to age and alterations. Overall the district retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, materials, design, and workmanship.

Narrative Description

1. 2554 Vermont Route 153, Contributing Building. Circa 1835.

A one and a half story front gabled 4x3 bay Greek Revival residence with a large side gabled ell. The house rises off a mixed stone and concrete foundation, is clad in clapboard, and roofed with slate. The northwest facing façade features an original entryway with a recessed door, flanking pilasters, and a full entablature on the front gabled mass. Pilasters are present at the corners of the facade and a frieze and architrave wrap the house's east and west elevations; decorative trim is present in the gables. The side gabled ell features a porch that covers the length of the ell. The porch has three stout wooden columns that support the ell's roof. A mix of 1/1, and 2/2 windows are present in the house. Many of the windows feature wooden louvered shutters.

1a. Shed, Contributing Building. Circa 1950.

A small shed with a gabled asphalt shingle roof and asbestos shingle siding. The shed has exposed rafter tails and three small windows on its northern elevation.

1b. Shed, Contributing Building. Circa 1890.

A small shed building with an asphalt shingle shed roof and clapboard siding. The shed has a pair of double doors flanked on either side by six pane windows that swing up to open.

2. 2545 Vermont Route 153, Rupert Depot, Contributing Building. Circa 1871.

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A former railroad station on the tracks of the Rutland and Washington Railroad Company, later the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company. This depot likely dates to the Delaware and Hudson era which began in 1871. The one story one-by-five bay building rises off a stone foundation and features shiplap siding and a gabled slate roof. A modern deck with concrete and stone footers wraps the southwest facing façade and western elevation. Entryways consisting of large French double doors with screen doors are present on the façade and western elevation. Paired 4/4 double hung windows are present on the western elevation while a single 6/6 double hung window is present on the southern elevation in the gable peak. The roof has exposed rafter tails.

2a. Concrete pedestal, Contributing Structure. Circa 1871.

This concrete pedestal once held a 1,000-gallon metal water tank. Rupert was a water station for the railroads and a nearby spring fed the tank. The tank is no longer extant.

3. 2577 Vermont Route 153, Non-Contributing Building Due to Age (less than fifty years old). Circa 1990.

A one story front gabled house that sits on an elevated concrete basement. The house is 3x3 bays and features clapboard siding and a slate roof. The roof has exposed rafter tails and features matching shed dormers that have 1/1 vinyl windows. 1/1 vinyl windows are present on the façade and side elevations of the house as well.

3a. Shed, Non-contributing Building Due to Age (less than fifty years old). Circa 2000.

A small shed located behind the house. It has a gabled roof.

4. 2604 Vermont Route 153, Non-Contributing Building Due to Alterations. Circa 1880.

A heavily modified one and a half story Greek Revival residence. The building features a low pitched front gabled roof with a side gabled ell and rises off a mixed stone and concrete foundation. Asphalt shingles cover the walls while slate covers the roof. The building's front gabled mass features an original Greek Revival entry with a recessed door, and narrow sidelights. The entry has been heavily altered with a modern door and flat wooden surround. Aluminum 1/1 double-hung windows hung are present in the front gabled mass's other bays. The ell is dominated by a one-story enclosed porch which wraps the ell's façade and eastern elevation. Lattice skirting is present at the porch's base while a solid wooden rail rings the porch. Rising from this rail are square wooden columns that are enclosed by clear plastic panels. A standing seam metal roof covers the porch. In the ell's upper half story, a pair of 2/2 double hung windows are present and the side gabled ell's center bay has a large gabled wall dormer.

4a. Barn, Contributing Building. Circa 1880.

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A large one and a half story, three bay side gabled barn with a pair of sliding wooden doors in the center bay. The barn is clad in clapboard siding and covered by a standing seam metal roof. A large cupola occupies the roof ridge, and this cupola features louvered shutters and a pyramid roof covered by asphalt shingles. An open shed roofed vehicle shelter extends off the barn's eastern elevation. A single six-pane window is in the eastern gable while 6/6 windows are present on the east elevation's first story.

4b. Garage, Non-Contributing Building Due to age (less than fifty years old). Circa 1980.

A large two bay garage that appears to be roughly 3-4 bays deep. The garage is covered with a standing seam metal roof and its two bays are accessed by overhead garage doors or a wooden door set between the two garage bays. The walls feature vertical wood siding.

5. 2640 Vermont Route 153, J. E. Austin House. Contributing Building. 1853.

Built for the railroad stationmaster, the J. E. Austin House is a large two stories front gabled Italianate house with a side gabled ell. The building is three bays wide by four bays deep and rises off an ashlar stone foundation. It is clad with clapboard siding and roofed with slate. At the building's corners are curving wood brackets incised with a simple decorative pattern. Along its northwesterly façade the building's side gabled mass features a two-bay porch that shelters a single 2/2 double hung window and the main entry. The porch is a modern addition and consists of a short flight of wooden steps, lattice skirting, square support posts, unturned rails, and a standing seam metal roof. Directly above the porch's sloping metal roof are a pair of 2/2 double hung wood windows which span the distance from the porch roof to the eaves. The front gabled mass features a rectangular first story bay window with five narrow 1/1 windows separated by mullions, a moulded wood base, and rectangular brackets incised with a decorative pattern that matches the corbelling. The bay also features a gently pitched, almost flat roof. Stacked over the bay window are two 1/1 aluminum windows separated by a mullion. Directly above the windows, the ell's gable features a closed pediment with wooden fish scale shingles. An identical bay window is present on the western elevation.

5a. Barn, Contributing Building. Circa 1880.

A one and a half story front gabled barn. This barn features a large sliding wooden door, unpainted clapboard siding, and a slate roof. Above the sliding door is a hay loft with a large out-swinging door; a single 6/6 double hung window is visible on the barn's side elevation.

6. 2613 Vermont Route 153, Kinne House. Contributing Building. Circa 1855.

A one and a half story Classic Cottage that has been altered within the period of significance. This house was built to take advantage of the railroad and served as a commercial establishment, boarding house, and private residence. The house is five bays wide by three bays deep and has original Greek Revival details that have been added to with Italianate features. The building rises off an elevated concrete basement and features clapboard siding and a side gabled slate roof. It

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has a center bay porch that shelters the original Greek Revival entry. This entry features sidelights, pilasters, and an entablature. The wooden porch has a decorative fretwork railing, slotted porch posts that rise off the railing to support a flat roof and decorative curving spandrels and front facing wood corbelling. On the first-story, 1/1 double hung windows occupy the bays flanking the center entry. These windows are set in the original rectangular wooden surrounds. Corner pilasters are present and rise to an architrave and frieze band. The side elevations have gable end returns and decorative trim within the gable. Hipped wall dormers flank the center bay and provide verticality to the façade; these dormers were a later addition and break up the frieze and architrave. Both dormers are centered by a 6/6 double hung window. 6/6 double hung windows are also present in the windows on the gable ends.

6a. Warehouse/Production Building, Contributing Building. Circa 1880.

A one and a half story front gabled building which rises off a concrete pad, is sided with clapboard, and roofed with slate. This is one of the few surviving resources related to railroad commerce in Rupert. The building features original 6/6 double hung windows. The building's entrance is dominated by two sets of wooden double doors. These sturdy doors are cross braced and swing out on metal hinges. Along the roofline of the building's western elevation are eight equally spaced metal hooks. A shed addition projects off the rear of the building and this addition has its own set of cross braced out swinging double doors. An off-center brick chimney splits the rear gable.

6b. Shed, Contributing Building. Circa 1890.

A small front gabled wooden shed approximately twelve feet long by eight feet wide.

7. 2659 Vermont Route 153, Town Highway Department Garage Non-Contributing Building Due to Age (less than fifty years old). Circa 2010.

The Town Highway Department Garage is a simple side gabled garage building that is seven bays in length and three in width. The building rises one story off a concrete foundation and is clad with aluminum siding and covered by a standing seam metal roof. The building has automatic rolling garage doors on its southern and western elevations. There are six in total with five on the southern elevation and one on the western elevation. Three additional entrances are present consisting of glass and wood doors sheltered beneath small metal canopy roofs. The building's roof has two cupolas that split the gable.

7a. Salt Shed, Non-Contributing Structure Due to Age (less than fifty years old). Circa 2010.

A large metal salt shed that is open to the elements and rises off a concrete pad. It has a domed roof.

8. 2673 Vermont Route 153, Rupert Volunteer Fire Department Building Non-Contributing Building Due to Age (less than fifty years old). 1976.

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The Rupert Fire Department Building is a one-story side gabled building that is five bays in width and five bays in length with vinyl siding, a standing seam metal roof, and a concrete foundation. The building's façade features seven 1/1 double hung windows and a centrally located entrance that consists of a small stoop that leads to a paneled door. A cinder block chimney is present on the western elevation as is a small gabled addition. The original mass of the building appears to have been expanded with a full width shed roof addition on the rear elevation.

8a. Original Fire Hall, Contributing Building. Circa 1880. Moved circa 1955.

This building may be the former C. I. Sheldon Schoolhouse built circa 1880. Circa 1955 the building was moved to its present location and repurposed by the town as a fire station. The front gabled building is a single story and covered by a standing seam metal roof. Its walls are clad with clapboard and it sits on a cinder block foundation. Three 2/2 double hung windows are present on the building's western elevation and the façade is dominated by a rollup garage door and a nine-pane wood and glass door. The building features vernacular Greek Revival details such as gable end returns and a band of trim in the eaves resembling an architrave.

9. Vermont Route 153, Rupert Street Cemetery, Contributing Site. 1790.

A large burial ground set aside by Rupert's settlers in 1790, this cemetery is surrounded by a modern chain link fence. The cemetery features a mix of markers ranging from early nineteenth century gravestones and obelisks to more modern twentieth century markers. As one approaches the Congregational Church of Rupert the age of the stones increases. There are more than 700 graves in the cemetery as well as several deciduous trees.

9a. Shed, Contributing Building. 1963.

A small wooden shed located behind the Congregational Church of Rupert but within the Cemetery's parcel. This shed rises off a concrete foundation, features clapboard siding and a gabled standing seam metal roof. The shed has gable end returns and at the gable peak is a small plaque engraved with 1963, signifying the shed's construction.

10. 2803 Vermont Route 153, Congregational Church of Rupert, Contributing Building. Circa 1786.

This one-story church is the oldest building in Rupert. The church sits on an elevated brick foundation that was laid in 1859 as part of a major renovation campaign. The building is clad in clapboard siding and the gabled roof is covered with slate. It has Greek Revival details and a general Wren-Gibbs form. The building's southeasterly façade is centered by a large porch which leads to the double door entryway. The entry is flanked by pilasters and crowned with a flat entablature. Over the entablature is a triangular sunburst. The entryway is flanked by memorial stained-glass windows which were installed in 1912. Paneled pilasters define the building's corners. Memorial stained-glass windows are present on the side elevations. A secondary

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entrance, sheltered by a wooden vestibule is present on the western elevation. Above the pilasters are gable end returns and an architrave and frieze which wraps the church's historic mass. A two-part tower, set a few feet back from the façade, splits the gable. This tower consists of a base clad with horizontal clapboard with a wide flat roof, above which is a belfry that consists of louvered shutters on each elevation and corner pilasters with a wrapping architrave and frieze. The belfry is capped by four corner pinnacles connected by a wood railing.

10a. Fellowship Hall, Contributing Building. Circa 1880.

At the rear of the church is a fellowship hall which was originally built as a carriage shed. The building is long and narrow, covered with clapboard siding and features a gabled slate roof. The main entry for this hall is on the eastern elevation and consists of two large out swinging wood double doors.

10b,c,d. Boundary Stones, Contributing Objects. Circa 1940.

Three large stone posts mark the boundaries of the church property. Each stone is approximately a 2x2 square consisting of cast stone blocks mortared together and capped with coping stones.

10e. World War I Memorial, Contributing Object. 1922.

Located on the greenspace on the northeast side of the church, this polished granite tablet rises off a square stone base and features a large metal plaque dedicated to local soldiers who served in World War I. An inscription dating the stone and naming its donor is present on the rear of the monument.

10f. World War II Memorial, Contributing Object. 1949.

Located just to the left of the World War I monument, this granite tablet features a polished face with rough cut sides that rises off a square rough faced stone base. The tablet features a large rectangular metal plaque topped with an eagle and dedicated to local soldiers who served in World War II.

10g. Memorial to Reverend Duke King, Contributing Object. 1966.

A small concrete marker located between the World War I and World War II monuments dedicated to Reverend Duke King who served as the Congregational Church's pastor from 1909-1963. The monument features a small metal plaque with King's name and the date of his death along with a metal flagpole base.

11. 2804 Vermont Route 153, Non-Contributing Building Due to Being a Moved Property. Circa 1880, Moved Circa 2000.

A one-story English Barn that was originally built at the rear of the house at 2910 Vermont Route 153. The barn is rectangular in shape, side gabled, and is approximately three bays wide by two

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bays deep. The barn rises off a stone foundation, is clad in clapboard siding, and roofed with slate. The barn features a pair of cross braced wooden doors in the center bay of its northwest facing façade. It sits in a hayfield on the southern bank of Mill Brook and is set back from the village by approximately 700 feet.

11b. Hayfield, Contributing Site. Circa 1840.

The English barn's hayfield is approximately 7.6 acres and occupies generally flat terrain. The field is bound by a reforested hillside to the north, Mill Brook to the south, a small creek to the west, and a line of trees to the east. Presently the field is used to cultivate hay.

11c. Barn, Contributing Building. Circa 1910

A one and a half story barn that is approximately 5x3 bays that features a stone foundation, wood walls, and a side gabled slate roof. The building also features a long shed roof addition off its rear elevation as well as two concrete silos that are capped by metal domes. The barn's facade faces Mill Brook and features three entries accessed by sliding wooden doors on metal tracks. The most easterly of these doors are a pair of full height sliding wooden doors. This barn sits back approximately 600 feet from the village and is located in an 18 acre hayfield.

11d. Hayfield, Contributing Site. Circa 1840.

This hayfield is approximately 18 acres in size and occupies generally flat terrain. The field is bound by a reforested hillside to the north, Mill Brook to the south, a line of trees to the west, and Youlin Road to the east. Presently the field is used to cultivate hay.

12. 2827 Vermont Route 153, District Schoolhouse #4/R. K. Kittay Library, Contributing Building. 1871.

A two-story former district schoolhouse and town hall now used as a local library and museum. The building was built by Holden Nelson in 1871 as the schoolhouse for Rupert's 4th school district. This building is rectangular in shape and features simple Greek Revival architectural details. The building is three bays in width by five bays in length. It rises off a stone foundation, is clad with clapboard siding, and roofed with slate. The building's southeasterly façade is symmetrically arranged with a center bay primary entry features paneled double doors, flanking pilasters, and a flat entablature. On the façade there are a total of five 1/1 double hung windows with two flanking the entry and three on the second story. These windows are capped by simple peaked lintels. A small tower, that historically held the school bell, caps the building; this tower splits the gable and is slightly recessed from the façade. The tower consists of four posts and lattice screens on the northern and southern elevations. A large brick chimney splits the gable near the building's rear. A wide band of trim is present in the gable and runs along the eaves. At the rear of the building are a number of small additions that were built in the 1940s and 1950s to house indoor plumbing.

12a. The Cobbler Shop Museum, Contributing Building. Circa 1820, moved 1884, 2015.

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Built circa 1820 this building has been moved twice, first when it was attached to the rear of the house at 2910 Vermont Route 153 in 1884 and in 2015 when the Rupert Historical Society moved it to the present location. The Cobbler Shop is a small rectangular 3x3 bay building. Rising off its dry laid stone foundation the cobbler shop is one and a half stories tall. Its southeasterly facing entry features a set of four panel double doors flanked by two 6/6 double hung windows. The entry is accessed by a modern wooden deck surrounded by a simple wood railing. In the facade's attic are a pair of fixed three pane windows. The side gabled building has a steep pitch on its façade and a sloping shed roof on the rear giving the building a general saltbox appearance. Five 6/6 double hung windows are present on the building's western elevation. Two 6/6 double hung windows are present on the rear elevation, these windows flank a doorway which provides access to the shop's backroom. On the eastern elevation there are two first story 12/12 double hung windows and two 6/6 double hung windows in the house's gable. Inside, the house's materials and finishes date to its original period of construction and wide plank flooring and plaster walls are present throughout.

12b. The Village Green, Contributing Site, Circa 1850.

The Village Green is a 13.5 acre field which the Rupert Village Trust purchased in 2015 and designated as a village green in 2019. The village green is a former hayfield that occupies a generally flat site. The green consists of an open field bordered to the south by Mill Brook, to the north by Vermont Route 153, to the east by the Mount Anthony Grange Hall/Sheldon Store, and to the west by the J. E. Austin House.

13. 2824 Vermont Route 153, Mount Anthony Grange Hall/Sheldon Store, Contributing Building. 1893.

A former grange hall and general store built by grange master E.F. Haye this vernacular building features simple Italianate details. It is two stories tall and sits on a fully excavated basement composed of a mix of mortared stone and concrete block. The building is 3x8 bays giving it a long narrow form. The building's walls are clad with clapboards while the gable roof is covered by slate. On its northwesterly façade the building is dominated by a full width first story porch. The porch is a modern addition that rises off wood footers and features square wooden porch posts that support a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. Thin wooden railings and square balusters span the distance between the porch posts. Two entries are present on the first story and these consist of original glass and wood double doors. Above each door is a solid arched wood pediment. Full height, four-pane storefront windows are located next to each of the entryways; these windows have the words "E.R. Sheldon" and "General Store" painted on the glass. The second story of the façade features a pair of 2/2 double hung windows. Corner boards are present on each elevation and a wide band of trim is present in the gable. The side elevations feature regularly spaced 2/2 double hung windows on the second story with five on each side. The first story windows are irregularly spaced reflecting the more subdivided interior of the first-story. The eastern elevation also has a large glass panel door with a single four pane sidelight and a metal roller track. On its rear elevation the store features two first story 2/2 double hung windows.

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14. 2844 Vermont Route 153, Contributing Building. Circa 1875.

This two-story vernacular Italianate building is the former E. R. Sheldon House and for multiple generations the owners of the Sheldon Store occupied this house. The house is front gabled with a large side-gabled ell and multiple small additions off the rear elevation. The house is 5x3 bays and sits upon a stone foundation. The building features clapboard siding and a slate roof. The historic entry centers the front gabled mass and is accessed from a small stoop with a hipped porch roof supported by two square columns. The door features two arched glass windows; flanking the entry on either side are a pair of 2/2 double hung windows set in simple rectangular wooden frames. There are two additional 2/2 double hung windows on the second story. In the gable peak is a decorative piece of woodwork. The ell features a modern door on the first story with a 2/2 double hung window to its right. Another pair of 2/2 double hung windows are present on the second story. These windows are tight to the house's eaves.

14a. Carriage Barn, Contributing Building. Circa 1880.

At the rear of the property is a side gabled carriage barn. The barn sits on a stone foundation and is clad with clapboard and roofed with slate. The barn's façade has a sliding wood door on a metal track as well as a pair of cross braced wood double doors. The barn is 3x2 bays.

15. 2868 Vermont Route 153, Contributing Building. Circa 1925.

This one and a half story house is an excellent example of a 1920s craftsman bungalow. Rising off a concrete foundation that is clad in stone veneer, the building's northwesterly façade is dominated by a full width porch. This porch's most notable features are four large square piers which rise from the ground and are covered with the same stone veneer seen around the foundation. These piers support tapered wooden columns that support the porch roof. Spanning the distance between the piers is a simple wood railing with unturned wood balusters. The house's original entryway is centrally located beneath the porch and consists of a glass and wood door where the original glass appears to have been replaced. This entry is flanked on either side by paired 4/1 double hung windows. 4/1 double hung windows are also the dominant window type on the building's side elevations. The bungalow has a gambrel roof with two dormers. These dormers feature clapboard siding and jerkinhead slate roofs as well as visible rafter tails. Horizontally arranged five pane fixed windows center the dormers. A tall brick chimney pierces the gambrel roof on the western elevation. Additionally, triangular knee braces are visible on the bungalow's side elevations and the roof itself significantly projects off the main body of the house.

15a. Garage, Contributing Building. Circa 1925.

A two-bay garage with an automatic rolling garage door. The garage is clad with horizontal clapboard and features a front gabled roof.

15b. Shed, Contributing Building. Circa 1925.

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A small shed with horizontal clapboard siding and a jerkinhead roof.

16. 2891 Vermont Route 153, Contributing Building. Circa 1815/Circa 1880.

This two-story house uses a Georgian plan. During the late nineteenth century the building appears to have been modified with restrained Queen Anne details. At this time, a rear addition was added giving the building a general T shape. The house is side gabled and rises off an ashlar stone foundation; clapboard siding and slate are used throughout. The house's façade is symmetrically arranged with a center bay porch flanked by stacked bay windows which rise the full height of the building, piercing the eave. The porch is skirted with delicate fretwork which is repeated between the rails. The porch posts are chamfered and topped by shallow spandrels and wood corbelling. Small decorative arrow shaped details are also present near the spandrels. The entryway, which features a twelve-pane glass and wood door, has a simple wooden surround. The bay windows feature 2/2 windows box moulding on the first story and decorative crossbracing on the second story. The second story also features a single centrally placed 2/2 replacement window set in an original wooden surround. The building's rear wing features a large porch identical to the façade porch.

16a. Barn, Contributing Building. Circa 1870.

A cross-gabled structure with its front gabled portion facing south towards VT Route 153. This barn is dominated by a two-bay garage but retains a second story door for loading hay. The barn also has a shed roof addition with original out swinging double doors. Clapboard siding is used in the building which is roofed with slate.

16b. Outbuilding, Contributing Building. Circa 1870.

A narrow front gabled 2x2 bay structure with a slate saltbox roof and clapboard siding. On its side elevation (Facing VT Route 153) the barn has a pair of six-pane windows. On its eastern elevation the barn has a pair of doors, one per bay.

17. 2890 Vermont Route 153, Former Congregational Church Parsonage. Non-Contributing Building Due to Alterations. 1884.

A heavily modified building with a side gabled roof and a ¾ I-house plan. E. H. Beebe built this building in 1884 as a parsonage for the minister of the nearby Congregational Church of Rupert; subsequently it became a single-family residence. The Cobbler Shop originally was built on this property and subsequently moved to make room for the parsonage. The former parsonage is 4x2 bays. It rises off a foundation of ashlar stone blocks and is clad in wide asbestos shingle siding. The asymmetrical facade is oriented towards the northwest and the primary entryway is located beneath a small front gabled portico. This portico is supported by paired square wooden posts while access to the front door is provided by a short flight of concrete steps. Windows consist of 2/2 double-hung sash with louvered shutters and simple boxed surrounds; on the second story these windows are tight to the eaves; a total of four windows are present on the facade's second

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story. A large, enclosed porch with 1/1 double-hung windows projects off the building's western elevation; this porch sits on a concrete pad and has a shed roof. A single original chimney splits the building's gable while a more recent cinder block chimney is present near the roof's center. The building's eaves overhang significantly from the side elevations.

17a. Garage, Contributing Building. Circa 1940.

At the rear of the property is a large front gabled garage. The garage features a large sliding wooden door and wide horizontal plank siding.

18. 2910 Vermont Route 153, Contributing Building. Circa 1810

A two-story residence that has a Georgian plan. Records indicate this building served as a lodging house for railroad travelers, a tavern, and a private residence. In 1884 the Cobbler Shop was attached to the rear of this property. The building is 7x3 bays and symmetrically arranged around a northwest facing facade. Rising off a stone foundation the building features clapboard siding and a slate roof. The building's facade centers on a three bay first-story porch and central entryway. The porch is accessed by a flight of wooden steps and features horizontal wood skirting, narrow paired columns, and delicate scroll cut brackets supporting a flat roof. The entryway features a doorway flanked by pilasters and sidelights. The rest of the facade features regularly spaced 1/1 double hung windows. Narrow pilasters are present at the corners and these lead to a narrow frieze and architrave set below the building's eaves. A chimney splits the gable near the roof's center. On the building's side elevations gable end returns are visible and a wide band of decorative trim is present in the gable.

18a. Icehouse, Contributing Building. Circa 1875.

A tall cubical building with a front gabled entry and slate roof. The building has clapboard siding and a wooden plank door. Directly over this door is a six-pane window though only the frame and wood muntins remain. One of the home's former owners E. F. Haye wrote his name inside the icehouse.

18b. Carriage Barn, Contributing Building. Circa 1875.

A carriage barn that sits adjacent to the icehouse. The side-gabled carriage barn features clapboard siding, a slate roof, and a large centrally placed sliding wooden door. Just below the eaves is a small door which would have permitted hay and other grains to be loaded into the haymow.

19. 2929 Vermont Route 153, Judge David Sheldon House, Contributing Building. 1806.

One of the oldest homes in Rupert, the Judge David Sheldon House is a two-story side gabled Federal residence that utilizes a Georgian plan. The house is dominated by a large wrapping porch that encircles the southeast facing facade and eastern elevation. The porch features thin slotted posts and a low deck supported by wooden footers. The primary entry faces southeast and

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has wide sidelights and a flat entablature. Flanking the entryway are 2/2 double hung windows set in simple wood surrounds. Near the façade's corners 4/4 double hung windows are present. Another three first story windows are sheltered by the porch on the eastern elevation along with a secondary entrance. The house's second story façade has five identical 2/2 double hung windows separated from the roof's eave by a wide piece of flat wooden trim. This trim is absent from the side elevations which feature eaves returns and three 2/2 double hung windows. The rear elevation has a screened porch which utilizes an identical motif as the rest of the porch's posts.

19a. Barn, Contributing Building. Circa 1820.

The barn closest to the Sheldon house is front gabled, 3x7 bays; giving it a long narrow form. The barn rises off a marble foundation and features sliding wooden doors on its southern and northern elevations, clapboard siding, and a slate roof. On the northern elevation there are two doors in the barn's loft along with an exterior hoist.

19b. Barn, Contributing Building. Circa 1820.

The second barn is similar in length and width to the first barn and features an identical use of materials along with a front gabled roof. On its southern elevation the barn has three doorways and a cinder block chimney. On its eastern side elevation several replacement windows are present.

19c. Outbuilding, Contributing Building. Circa 1870.

Possibly a former milkhouse that is roughly six foot by six foot and badly deteriorated. The building consists of an elevated concrete base that supports a small wood building with a gable roof. A single 6/6 double hung windows are present in the northern and southern elevations.

19d. Outbuilding, Contributing Building. Circa 1870.

A small brick structure, possibly a smoke house or wellhouse. It features a gabled roof.

20. 2 Rupert Mountain Road, Contributing Building, Circa 1815.

A two-story 5x3 bay house with a side gabled roof that utilizes a Georgian plan. On its northwest facing facade the house is symmetrically arranged with a central entry covered by a one bay porch. The porch is low to the ground and features a hipped roof, chamfered posts, unturned balusters, and vertical slat skirting. The entryway has a pair of sidelights but lacks an entablature. Four windows are present on the first story while five are present on the second story; these windows, 2/2 double hung sash, are symmetrically arranged with two to the left and right of the entry. The first story windows have simple decorative surrounds and box moulding beneath each window. The second-story windows are tight to the gable and stacked over top the first story windows with the exception of a single window in the center bay is off center. Two brick chimneys split the gable, on the eastern elevation the chimney is original while the western elevation's chimney is a modern replacement. Several additions are present on the rear elevation.

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20a. Barn, Contributing Building. Circa 1880.

A side gabled barn that rises off a stone foundation and features multiple additions with an extended roof on its façade and rear elevation. The barn is clad in vertical wood plank siding and roofed with slate. On its north-facing facade the barn has a milking parlor addition. On its south facing rear elevation the roof has been extended giving the barn's rear a saltbox shape.

20b. Barn, Contributing Building. Circa 1890.

A tall front gabled barn with a large cupola at its center; this cupola has a pyramid roof. On its western elevation the barn has a sliding wooden door on a metal track along with a hay door just beneath the eaves. This barn features horizontal clapboard siding and a slate roof.

20c. Silo, Non-Contributing Structure Due Deterioration. Circa 1950.

A ruined concrete silo that no longer has its dome top.

20d. Secondary residence, Non-Contributing Building Due to Age (Outside of POS). Circa 1970.

A small secondary residence. It has clapboard siding, and a slate gabled roof.

21. 17 Rupert Mountain Road, Rupert Methodist Church, Contributing Building. 1884.

A high style High Victorian Gothic Church built by one of Rupert's wealthiest residents, J. H. Guild. This multigabled church is two stories tall and approximately 5x3 bays. The building takes the shape of an irregular cruciform with wide gables on each elevation creating a visually varied roofline. The building features a concrete and stone foundation, clapboard siding, and a slate roof. The church's most noteworthy feature is a large steeple tower which shelters the primary entryway. The entryway consists of six-panel double doors set in a lancet arch frame. Above the doors is a transom that contains two triangular windows beneath an oculus. The steeple's second story features oculus windows on all four elevations. Above these windows the tower opens into a bell tower with wooden cross bracing open to the elements and brackets supporting the towering steeply pitched pyramid shaped spire; the spire features four large clockfaces and is topped with an iron finial. The façade also features a large tripart stained glass lancet window which occupies the façade's center bay. Similar tripartite stained glass lancet windows are present on the building's eastern and western elevations while wooden flat buttresses define the corners. Above these tripartite lancet windows are small lancet windows located near the gable peaks. The church also has smaller lancet windows on secondary elevations; these windows vary in number and height based on the wall plane.

22. 39 Rupert Mountain Road, Rupert Methodist Church Parsonage, Contributing Building. 1884.

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A two-story Italianate parsonage built on the same lot as the Rupert Methodist Church. This building is front gabled with a large side gabled ell, 5x2 bays, and rises off a stone foundation; it also features clapboard siding mixed with patched in vinyl siding and a slate roof. The side gabled portion of the façade features a central entry with a four-panel door flanked by original 2/2 double hung windows. The windows are set in decorative surrounds that have peaked lintels; the use of these windows and surrounds is consistent throughout the building. The façade also features a pilaster that supported a nonextant porch. The outline of the porch is visible through patched in vinyl siding above the entry. On the second story are a pair of 2/2 double hung windows that are significantly shorter than the first-story windows. These windows sit tight to the eaves. The parsonage's ell is dominated by boxy stacked bay windows. Each bay window has four 2/2 double hung windows. On the ell's westerly elevation a secondary door is present and over this door is a single 2/2 double hung window. Original brick chimneys split the front and side gables of the parsonage.

22a. Carriage Barn, Contributing Building. Circa 1884.

A front gabled carriage barn that has a slate roof and wide clapboard siding. The façade has a sliding wooden door on a metal track. Above this door is another solid door which would have allowed hay to be stored in the haymow. Stacked directly overtop this elevated door is a fixed sash nine pane window.

23. XX Rupert Mountain Road, J.H. Guild Carriage Barn, Contributing Building. Circa 1875.

A high style Queen Anne carriage barn and the only remaining resource on the former residential property of Doctor J. H. Guild who funded construction of the Rupert Methodist Church and Parsonage. The barn is one and a half stories tall and 3x5 bays. It rises off a concrete foundation, is clad in clapboard siding, and covered by a slate roof. On its northwest facing façade the Guild Barn features a center bay set of sliding double doors on a wood clad track. Each door has four octagonal panels divided by vertical and horizontal boards. Flanking the doors are 2/2 double hung windows that are set in simple wooden surrounds. The barn is side gabled with a large front gabled protrusion on the center bay; within the front gabled bay is a small window with a steep pitched gable hood mold. The window has sparrow holes rather than glass. Where the barn's front and side gables meet the roof is split by a small cupola with a low pitched pyramid roof. The cupola is open to the air and has lattice screens. The eastern elevation of the barn is similarly arranged to the façade with a set of sliding double doors with octagonal panels though these doors are flanked by small, fixed pane windows.

24. 60 Rupert Mountain Road, Contributing Building. Circa 1870.

A one and a half story side gabled Italianate building with a large front gabled ell on its most easterly bay. The building is 5x3 bays and features a stone foundation, clapboard siding, and a slate roof. The building's facade faces northwest and the first story of the house's side gabled mass is dominated by a large ornate porch. The porch features fretwork skirting and low wooden pedestals that support pillars of between 2 to 4 thin chamfered columns. Topping the columns are

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decorative curving brackets and front facing wood corbelling. Sheltered by the porch are three 1/1 double hung vinyl replacement windows and the historic entryway which appears to have its original door. Two of the windows as well as the door face north towards Rupert Mountain Road while the third window is located on the side elevation of the house's ell. Simple wooden surrounds encase the windows and entry. Above the porch roof is a narrow gap separating the porch's roof from the house's side gabled eave. Two small solid pane windows fill this gap. The house's front gabled ell features two 1/1 double hung vinyl replacement windows with one on the first-story, level with the other façade windows, and the other located at the center of the gable.

24a. Garage, Contributing Building. Circa 1950.

A moderately sized garage that rises off a cinder block foundation and features wide reveal clapboard siding and a roll up garage door beneath the gable end. Above the garage door is an out swinging door of the sort seen in other haylofts in the village. On the side gable is an entryway as well as two small windows. The building has a slate roof.

25. 63 Rupert Mountain Road, Contributing Building. Circa 1845.

A one and a half story Greek Revival residence that has been modified within the period of significance through the addition of an Italianate porch and bay window. This building is front gabled with a side gabled ell and 6x3 bays. The building rises off a stone foundation, is clad in clapboard siding, and roofed with asphalt shingles. The front gabled mass is three bays in width and features a typical recessed Greek Revival entryway which occupies the most westerly bay with a simple entablature consisting of pilasters, seven pane sidelights, an architrave, frieze, and cornice. 2/2 double hung windows are present on the façade, occupying the remaining bays. On the first story these windows have louvered shutters. At the building's corners are pilasters, a wrapping frieze and architrave, and gable end returns. The ell features a large porch with fretwork between the railings, square wooden porch pedestals, and incised wooden columns. Spandrels span the columns and front facing wood corbelling is also present. A secondary entrance is sheltered by the porch. The entry is flanked by 2/2 double hung windows with louvered shutters. The porch is covered by a hipped asphalt shingle roof. On the building's western elevation is a large bay window. The base of this window has wood paneling and the windows consist of 2/2 double hung windows divided by mullions. The bay window has a flat roof that is supported by scroll cut brackets with incised details. A brick chimney is also present on the western elevation.

25a. Garage, Non-Contributing Building Due to Alterations. Circa 1950.

A large two bay front gabled garage that has a rolling wooden garage door, clapboard siding, and a large glass shed addition on its façade. A single fixed four pane window is present in the gable.

26. 66 Rupert Mountain Road, Non-Contributing Building Due to Alterations. Circa 1850.

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A heavily modified two-story Greek Revival residence. This building is 8x5 bays and features a one-story hipped roof expansion that wraps the original home. It also features a three-bay addition on the eastern elevation. On its facade the hipped roof expansion features three metal 2/2 double hung windows set in wood surrounds flush with the eaves. The house's original entry is set in a recessed portico and features an entablature with pilasters and bullseye corner blocks. Wide corner boards are present at each corner. The facade's second story consists of the house's gable end returns and within this gable end are a pair of metal 2/2 double hung windows set in wooden surrounds identical to those on the first story. A frieze and architrave wrap the roofline along the eastern and western elevations. A small metal vent is present in the gable peak. The eastmost bay of the house is sheltered by a small modern porch. This porch also shelters a secondary entrance. A two-story side gabled addition has been built beyond this porch. On its first story the addition features paired metal 2/2 double hung windows. Directly above these windows and flush with the eaves are paired four pane fixed metal windows. The addition has wooden shingle siding and a gabled standing seam metal roof.

26a. Barn, Non-Contributing Building Due to Alterations. Circa 1950.

A barn that appears to have had its original doors replaced by vertical untreated plank doors with six pane fixed windows. The barn's original door frame remains in place. The barn is clad with clapboard siding and is front gabled. Two metal 1/1 double hung windows are present in the barn's gable.

26b. Barn, Non-Contributing Building Due to Age (less than fifty years of age). 2011.

A barn that features sliding wooden doors with bracing and their original metal tracks. Flanking the doors are 2/2 double hung windows, though these appear to be modern replacements. A long multi paned transom is present just below the eaves and on the side elevations the gable end returns are visible. The building's foundation appears to be concrete while its walls are clad in clapboard and its gable roof is covered by asphalt shingles.

26c. Rupert Village Post Office, Contributing Building. Circa 1940.

The village post office, this small building is 3x2 bays and approximately 12x15 feet in dimension. The building is front gabled with a shallow full width shed roof porch. The porch posts rise directly from the decking and are thin and chamfered. The windows are 6/6 double hung sash. Narrow reveal clapboard siding and a slate roof are present. A short brick chimney splits the gable.

27. 89 Rupert Mountain Road. Contributing Building. Circa 1850.

An altered two-story Greek Revival residence. This building is 3x7 bays and features a multigabled roof and multiple rear additions. The building rises off a concrete foundation and features a mix of clapboard and wooden shingle siding. A standing seam metal roof covers the building. On its facade the building is dominated by a large center bay portico that rises the house's full two stories. The portico features square columns, a frieze and architrave. The portico

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has a closed front gabled pediment filled by wooden fish scale shingles. The portico shelters the primary entrance and a small deck of pressure treated lumber. The entry consists of a single off-center door set in a simple wooden surround. Stacked directly above the entry is a small balcony with a decorative iron rail. The balcony is set within the center bay's gable and the entire gable peak features fish scale shingles identical to those in the portico. The entry is flanked on by 2/2 double hung windows with louvered shutters and simple wood surrounds. Pilasters mark the building's corners and a wide architrave and frieze wrap the building's façade to the gable end returns on the side elevations. On the building's western elevation is a large screened porch with a hipped roof. On the eastern elevation is a bay window.

27a. Garage, Contributing Building. Circa 1880.

A tall one and a half story front gabled garage. The garage features a central roll up garage door which is sheltered beneath a shed roof slate clad canopy. In the barn's gable a single 6/6 double hung window is present. The building's walls are made of clapboard and the roof is slate.

27b. Garage, Contributing Building. Circa 1880.

This building features similar construction materials and style to the first garage. It is smaller than the garage but features a steeper roof pitch than that of the first garage.

27c. Outbuilding, Contributing Building. Circa 1880.

This building is a small one story front gabled outbuilding. The building features a stone foundation, gabled roof, and clapboard clad walls. On its facade the building features an eight pane fixed window.

27d. Garage, Contributing Building. Circa 1880.

A small garage located on West Pawlet Road and likely a former carriage barn altered into a garage. The barn is front gabled, roofed with slate and rises off a stone foundation. The barn's walls are sheathed in clapboard and the roof has short gable end returns. On its façade the barn is dominated by a roll up garage door. Above this door in the gable peak is a wooden door. On the building's northern elevation are two 6/6 double hung windows and a small entry with a wood and glass door.

27e. J. H. Guild Factory, Contributing Building. Circa 1950.

A former manufacturing center for the J. H. Guild Company's homeopathic medicine. The building takes a long rectangular form and is one story tall on an elevated concrete basement; dimensionally the building 4x8 bays. The building is clad in clapboard siding and its gabled roof is covered with slate. The building's south facing facade features an open-air deck made of pressure treated lumber. The deck is accessed from a flight of wood steps and features simple unturned balusters and square capped posts. The deck provides access to the primary entry which consists of a wooden door and exterior metal screen door. The façade features six windows with

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four on the first story and two in the gable peak. These windows are all metal 1/1 double hung windows with louvered shutters. On the building's western elevation there are an additional seven 1/1 double hung windows though these windows lack shutters. At the center of this side elevation is a first story set of four panel double doors with ¼ lites.

27f. Barn, Contributing Building. Circa 1890.

A one and a half story side gabled barn with a one-story front gabled addition facing the road. This barn features wide shiplap siding and a slate roof. The front gabled addition features the building's primary entry. A two-panel door with nine lite window occupies the centrally located entry which is flanked on either side by a window.

27g. Barn, Contributing Building. Circa 1890.

A one-story front gabled barn. This barn has a low-pitched slate covered gable and a center bay sliding wood door on a metal track.

28. 118 Rupert Mountain Road. Contributing Building. Circa 1880.

A relatively intact two-story side gabled Italianate residence with a steeply pitched front gabled center bay. 3x2 bays, the building rises off a concrete foundation, is clad in clapboard siding, and covered by a slate roof. The house features a large hip roofed porch that wraps the façade and eastern elevation. This porch features a thin lattice skirt and square support posts that lack architectural or decorative detailing. The porch roof has a small gable front over the entryway. Sheltered beneath the porch is the aforementioned entryway which features a modern door with a large oval glass pane. The door is flanked on either side by paired metal 1/1 double hung windows set in decorative surrounds with peaked lintels and separated by a thin mullion. On the second story two metal 1/1 double hung windows are present. These windows are tight to the eaves and stacked directly overtop the first-story windows. The central front gabled peak features a large circular wooden pendant. On the building's western elevation are stacked bay windows. The base of each bay window has decorative box mouldings while the windows themselves are 1/1 metal double hung windows. The bay windows have a gabled roof covered by asphalt shingles.

29. 157 Rupert Mountain Road, Doctor Graves House. Contributing Building. 1806.

The Doctor Graves House is a two-story side gabled Federal house that follows a Georgian plan. The house is 5x4 bays. It rises off a low stone foundation, is clad in clapboard siding, and roofed with slate. The building is symmetrically arranged; on its façade the building's center bay features the primary entryway with an original recessed multi-panel wood door, sidelights, pilasters, and a full entablature. Four 2/2 casement windows are present on the first story: two to the left of the doorway and two to the right. Historically a full width porch occupied the façade, and these windows would have opened directly onto this porch. On the second story the façade has four 6/6 double hung windows as well as a centrally placed 12/12 double hung window. These second story windows are tight to a thin band of trim that runs the length of the façade.

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The house has vertical corner boards and slight gable end returns. It is capped by two substantial brick chimneys that split the gable.

29a. Garage, Non-Contributing Building Due to Age (less than fifty years of age). Circa 2015.

A large garage built to resemble a high style carriage barn. The garage sits on a concrete foundation and is clad with clapboard siding. It is front gabled and roofed with slate. A large cupola with wooden slat openings, a hipped copper roof, and weathervane splits the gable. On its façade the barn can be accessed by a pair of wooden double doors or a prefabricated door to the left of the double doors. The barn also has a hay loft door set in the gable above a thin multi pane glass transom. A narrow band of trim consisting of a frieze and architrave runs along the building's side gable.

29b. Shed, Contributing Building. Circa 1910.

A small outbuilding clad in unfinished horizontal and vertical clapboard and covered by a gabled standing seam metal roof.

30. 195 Rupert Mountain Road, Black Rose Creamery, Non-Contributing Building Due to Age (less than fifty years of age). Circa 1990.

The Black Rose Creamery farm consists of a large parcel with a residential building and several small barns. The primary residence is a large new traditional gambrel roofed house that is significantly set back from the road. The house is a modern intrusion in the historic district. Taking the shape of a rectangle, the building is 3x2 bays. It rises off a concrete foundation, is clad in clapboard siding, and roofed with asphalt shingles. The building is dominated by a steeply pitched gambrel roof that covers most of the building's mass. The building's facade is located on the eaves side of the gambrel roof and faces south. At its base, the gambrel roof flares out to shelter the entryway and first story windows. The entry consists of a half lite wooden door set in a simple wood surround. Flanking the entryway on either side are paired 1/1 double hung windows set in simple wooden surrounds. On its western elevation the house has a deck with unturned balusters and a wood railing.

30a. Barn, Non-Contributing Building Due to Age (less than fifty years of age). Circa 1995.

A front gabled barn with a shed addition on its rear elevation. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. On its western elevation the barn has two sliding wooden doors on metal tracks that lead to a fenced pen. Above the sliding doors is a cross battened door that provides access to the hayloft. Facing the road are two out swinging doors and a modern prefabricated door.

31. 224 Rupert Mountain Road, Contributing Building. Circa 1850.

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A low one-story $\frac{3}{4}$ Cape Cod house with a side gabled standing seam metal roof. The building is rectangular and 4x2 bays. It rises off a concrete foundation and is clad in clapboard siding. The house's façade faces north and is four bays in width. It features an off-center entryway with a simple wooden surround and modern half lite door. Left of the door are a pair of 2/2 double hung windows set in simple rectangular surrounds. An identical 2/2 window is to the right of the entry. A cinder block chimney is present on the western elevation and pierces the roof. The roof has an uneven pitch due to a full width shed roof addition across the rear of the building. On the eastern elevation a hipped roof addition is present; this addition is recessed from the façade. The rear elevation features a large gabled porch supported by four square wooden posts. The porch features lattice skirting and pressure treated lumber decking. The porch roof projects several feet off the main block of the house and shelters two doors.

31a. Garage, Non-Contributing Building Due to Age and Alteration (outside of POS), Circa 1950/2012.

A garage that consists of an original front gabled mass that was added to by a rear addition circa 2012. The garage's original mass can be distinguished by the use of slate roofing and shiplap siding as well as the steeper pitch of its roof. The rear mass has asphalt shingles and clapboard siding as well as a more gently pitched roof. On its façade the building features a large centrally placed roll up garage door and a single 6/6 double hung window in the gable peak. A shed roof addition on the garage's southern elevation features another rollup garage door.

32. 265 Rupert Mountain Road, Myron Clark House, Contributing Building. Circa 1815.

The Myron Clark House is an altered two-story side gabled residence with a Georgian plan. Built circa 1815 as a commercial establishment, the building was converted to a private residence after 1896. The building is 5x4 bays, rises off a low stone foundation, is clad with asbestos shingle siding, and roofed with slate. The house features a symmetrical south facing façade with a central entryway sheltered beneath a gabled portico. The portico features two thin turned posts and a concrete pad; the door itself is a modern replacement. Flanking the door on either side are two 1/1 double hung windows set in simple wooden surrounds. On the second story five windows are present and these windows are 2/2 double hung sash and the use of simple flat wooden surrounds is repeated. The house has a shed roof addition and there are slight gable end returns on the house's side elevations. On the western elevation there is also an off-center cinder block chimney which pierces the gable end. The rearward sloping shed roof terminates with a porch with a decorative rail and turned balusters.

32a. Secondary Residence, Non-Contributing Building Due to Incompatibility with District. Circa 1960.

A large secondary residence clad in vertical board and batten siding. The building sits on top of an elevated concrete garage. The building has at least two roll up garage doors which occupy separate bays. The building has a standing seam metal roof and 1/1 double hung windows.

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33. 304 Rupert Mountain Road, Contributing Building. Circa 1820.

A modified Georgian plan residence that rises two stories off a concrete foundation and features a full width shed roof addition on its rear elevation giving the roof a saltbox shape. The building is rectangular in shape and takes a general Georgian plan. It is 5x3 bays, clad in clapboard siding, and covered by a slate roof. The building is side gabled and its north facing façade is symmetrically arranged with a center entryway flanked on either side by two 1/1 double hung windows. On the second story, tight to the eaves, are another three 1/1 double hung windows. These windows all have simple wooden surrounds. The entry consists of a recessed three panel door with a quarter lite set in a simple wooden surround. On the building's western elevation is a brick chimney that is flush with the shed roof addition. Vertical corner boards are present throughout.

33a. Garage, Non-Contributing Building Due to Alterations. Circa 1960.

A gabled building that rises off a concrete foundation and features vertical plank siding and a slate roof. Attached to this building is a small addition that features a side gabled standing seam metal roof and a roll up garage door.

34. 309 Rupert Mountain Road, Contributing Building. Circa 1870.

A one and a half story, tri-gable ell form house with modest Queen Anne details and a Colonial Revival front porch. The building is 6x3 six bays, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with clapboard siding and roofed with slate. The building's façade features a full width porch that is elevated on wooden footers and accessed by two separate flights of wooden steps. Lattice skirting is used on the porch apron and this skirting is divided into rectangular blocks by thick wooden posts which support the decking. Five full height Doric columns support the porch's roof. Spanning these columns are simple rails and unturned balusters. Near the stairs are round half height porch posts. Sheltered beneath the porch are two entryways that occupy the façade's end bays and four 2/2 double hung windows that occupy the center bays. The entries consist of four panel glass doors set in simple wooden frames; the windows also have simple wooden frames. Above the porch are a pair of fixed pane windows that are flush with the side gabled eaves. A pair of 2/2 double hung windows are present on the front gabled ell's upper level; a narrow band of trim is present beneath the house's front gable.

34a. Garage, Non-Contributing Building Due to Incompatibility with District. Circa 1950.

A three-bay side gabled garage that rises off a concrete foundation and features three roll up garage doors, vinyl siding, and a standing seam metal roof.

34b. Shed, Non-contributing Building Due to Age (less than fifty years of age). Circa 1990.

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A small front gabled shed that sits on a concrete pad and has an asphalt shingle roof. Vinyl siding is again used for this building.

35. 30 Youlin Road, Non-Contributing Building Due to Alterations. Circa 1850/Circa 2000.

A former English barn that has been modified into a single-family residence circa 2000. The barn is rectangular in shape and features a full width shed roof addition off its west facing rear elevation. The building is 3x4 bays and rises off a stone foundation. It is clad with rough wooden shiplap and roofed with slate. The barn faces north east onto Youlin Road and features a flat façade with a center bay four pane vinyl window. Above the window is a horizontal board that projects off the wall plane and touches two vertical boards that flank the window to the right and left. Above the window the center bay of the slate roof projects slightly, providing greater clearance for rainwater flowing off the side gabled roof. Left of this window is a cross braced wooden door set in a square wooden frame. The building's southern elevation features the house's modern entrance. This entrance is set in the building's shed roof addition and consists of a screened door and modern half lite door. This entry is covered by a standing seam metal awning; this awning also shelters a pair of horizontally sliding windows. The barn's gable is split by a cinder block chimney.

36. West Pawlet Road, Field, Contributing Site, Circa 1830.

This 27 acre field is located on West Pawlet Road behind the Judge David Sheldon House. The field is generally flat and features a mixed cultivation of corn, likely chopped for silage, and hay. The field is bound to the north by reforested land, to the east by West Pawlet Road, to the south by the property boundaries of the Judge David Sheldon House, 2891 Vermont Route 153, the R. K Kittay Library, the Congregational Church of Rupert, and the Rupert Street Cemetery, and to the west by the D&H Rail Trail.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☒

A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐

B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

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☒

C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐

D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

☐

A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

☐

B. Removed from its original location

☐

C. A birthplace or grave

☐

D. A cemetery

☐

E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

☐

F. A commemorative property

☐

G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

Circa 1786-1966

Significant Dates

1786, 1791, 1852

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Beebe, Thomas

Clark, Myron

Conant, R. H.

Haye, E. F.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Rupert Village Historic District is an intact village core whose resources date from the late eighteenth century all the way to the mid-twentieth century. Located within a narrow river valley fed by Mill Brook and Indian River, the Village of Rupert, Bennington County, Vermont has a long history of farming; a history aided after 1852 by the arrival of the railroad which made it possible to export agricultural products to markets in New York City. Dairy products like cheese and butter were produced in large quantities and shipped in this manner, as was maple syrup, Rupert's other major export. The Rupert Village Historic District is locally significant in Criterion A for Agriculture. Rupert's agricultural legacy remains visible within the village and in surrounding landscapes. A large portion of village properties retain agricultural barns, carriage barns, and smaller specialty structures such as icehouses. Additionally, the village retains several large hayfields and field barns which produced and sheltered the fodder necessary for dairying. Taken together, the buildings and landscapes convey the feeling of a small agrarian community.

The Rupert Village Historic District is also locally significant in A for Community Planning and Development. The village is an excellent example of a small agrarian village and features important sites and buildings related to the early development of the town such as the Rupert Street Cemetery and the Congregational Church of Rupert, two of the oldest features in the village. The village also features a large collection of two-story side gabled vernacular residences that utilize a Georgian plan. Most of these residences date to the early years of Rupert's founding and are substantially intact. Where changes have occurred, they typically take the form of late nineteenth century additions such as porches and bay windows, alterations that reflect the growing prosperity of Rupert brought by the railroad. The railroad itself played a crucial role in developing the community, shifting the center of commerce and making viable more intensive agricultural activities such as cheesemaking and milk bottling.

The Rupert Village Historic District is also Locally Significant in Criterion C for Architecture. The village embodies the distinctive characteristics of a rural Vermont village and reads clearly as a small farming community. The Rupert Village Historic District contains approximately forty properties with a mix of residential buildings along with their associated domestic outbuildings, ecclesiastic properties, the village cemetery, agricultural buildings, and fields. Many of these buildings are vernacular examples of high style architecture however the village possesses several examples of high style architecture, most notably the Rupert Methodist Church. The

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village has also largely maintained visual cohesion over the last century with limited intrusions outside the period of significance. The original massing of buildings is universally apparent in the historic district and original materials are still largely used with alterations most often manifested through the addition or subtraction of porches and changes to secondary elevations.

The Period of Significance for the Rupert Village Historic District stretches from circa 1786 till 1966. This period of significance encompasses the village's development starting with the construction of the Congregational Church of Rupert circa 1786, the oldest extant building in the village and ending with the construction of the Reverend Duke King monument in front of the Congregational Church of Rupert. During this period of significance, most of Rupert's buildings were erected and the village experienced relative prosperity derived from its rail connections and fertile soil. While farming continued in Rupert after 1966 the village did not experience any substantial physical growth in the late twentieth century. Additionally, rail services contracted slowly during the twentieth century. Passenger service to Rupert ended in 1934 and by 1980 freight service had also ceased. Additionally, during the late twentieth century changes in agriculture led to increased centralization in dairy farming and the end of the small family farms which had characterized Rupert in the nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Early History of Rupert, Vermont (1761-1852)

The Town of Rupert, Bennington County, Vermont was chartered in 1761 and granted to sixty-eight settlers by the colonial governor of New Hampshire.¹ Measuring six square miles, the town's geography features a mix of mountains and fertile river valleys with four main watercourses, the Mettowee and Indian Rivers, Mill Brook, and White Creek, flowing through the valleys.² The town is bordered to the west by New York State, to the south by the Town of Sandgate, to the east by the Town of Dorset, and to the north by the Town of Pawlet, all in Vermont. The Village of Rupert, sometimes historically referred to as Rupert Street, is located on the western end of the town in a fertile valley created by the joining of Indian River and Mill Brook.³

The Village of Rupert was the third settlement developed in the Town of Rupert with the earliest colonial settlers reportedly arriving in 1773.⁴ Regarding the village's earliest decades few records remain and none of the earliest buildings, which would have been log houses, remain.⁵ Further, during the American Revolution Rupert's settlers found themselves caught between the conflict's factions, hampering the village's growth. After the Revolution, the village's oldest extant

¹ George S. Hibbard, *Rupert, VT Historical and Descriptive 1761-1898* (Rutland: The Tuttle Company, 1899), 9.

² Hibbard, *Rupert, VT Historical and Descriptive*, 207.

³ Though no precontact sites have been discovered within the historic district it is likely, based on sites discovered near the Mettowee River, that Native Americans lived in and traveled through Rupert.

⁴ Hibbard, *Rupert, VT Historical and Descriptive*, 18.

⁵ Hibbard, *Rupert, VT Historical and Descriptive*, 20.

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building, the Congregational Church of Rupert, was built circa 1786 on land donated to the Congregational Society by Judge David Sheldon.⁶ The church subsequently served as a meeting hall where village and town affairs were discussed and voted upon.⁷ Contemporaneous with the church's construction, the village cemetery was laid out providing the Village of Rupert with a large burial ground adjacent to but independent of a substantial house of worship.⁸

Peacetime permitted Rupert's growth and the village expanded as extended families like the Sheldons, Weeds, Farrahs, Beebes, and Kinnes started to develop homes and farms in the river valley. During this time Rupert's population reached its high-water mark. Both the 1800 and 1810 censuses show the town had a population of 1,600 residents. Many of the village's oldest houses date to this period of settlement following the Revolutionary War and two-story side gabled vernacular houses that utilize a Georgian plan are one of the village's most common building types. Given Rupert's rapid growth between 1790 and 1810 it is likely that most of these early buildings were built within this timeframe. With symmetrically arranged facades these houses remain relatively unchanged though a number were later added to with decorative porches. Several of these old vernacular houses retain nineteenth century outbuildings; carriage barns are the most common feature however cattle barns, and a single icehouse are also present.

Many of these early Georgian plan homes were also inhabited by Rupert's most prominent families. The Judge David Sheldon House at 2929 VT Route 153 belonged to the Sheldon family who were extremely active in local and regional politics as well as local commerce throughout the nineteenth century. The Dr. Graves House at 157 Rupert Mountain Road was the residence of Rupert's first doctor, while the house at 2910 Vermont Route 153 served as a local tavern. Finally, the Myron Clark House at 265 Rupert Mountain Road stands as one of the oldest commercial establishments in Rupert. These homes, largely unaltered, help to chart the history of Rupert during the village's formative years.

Development of the Village of Rupert (1852-1934)

In 1849 David Sheldon, the son of Judge David Sheldon entered the Vermont Legislature as a representative for Rupert. While in the legislature David Sheldon pushed through a charter that resulted in the recently incorporated Rutland and Washington Railroad Company laying tracks on the outskirts of the Village of Rupert in 1852.⁹ Contemporaneously, the railroad company built a passenger and freight station at Rupert along with a watering station fed from the nearby Beebe farm.¹⁰ The railroad significantly changed life in Rupert, providing residents greater mobility and shifting the location of Rupert's commercial core. Previously, the village's stores were located at the east end of the village or the corner of VT Route 153 and West Pawlet Road.¹¹ Within twenty years of the railroad's construction almost all commercial activity in

⁶ Hibbard, *Rupert, VT Historical and Descriptive*, 53.

⁷ Hibbard, *Rupert, VT Historical and Descriptive*, 49; Howard Mudgett and Ruth M. Rasey, *Historical Sketch: The Congregational Church Rupert, Vermont* (Granville: The Grastorf Press, 1961), 6.

⁸ Hibbard, *Rupert, VT Historical and Descriptive*, 135.

⁹ Hibbard, *Rupert, VT Historical and Descriptive*, 70.

¹⁰ Naomi Sheldon Guibord, "Rupert One of the Oldest," *Rutland Daily Herald*, September 9, 1961, C-23.

¹¹ Hibbard, *Rupert, VT Historical and Descriptive*, 129.

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Rupert was concentrated around the station. Two stores, the first built for W. L. Kinne in 1852 (extant) and the second built for Fred A. Sheldon in 1878 (nonextant), operated near the station while warehouses and a cheese factory were also built near the railroad tracks.¹² The final building of note erected near the railroad tracks is the J.E. Austin House, a two-story Italianate residence built in 1853 for the longtime Rupert stationmaster J.E. Austin.¹³ The tracks of the Rupert and Washington Railroad Company would ultimately be folded into the line operated by the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company in 1871.

Soon after the railroad's completion the Congregational Church of Rupert was extensively remodeled. Builders raised the building, creating an elevated brick basement that provided the congregation more space for fraternization. The basement also gave Rupert a public hall and until 1871 the church's basement stood as Rupert's most heavily used public space, cementing the village as the center of town government.¹⁴ This would be reinforced in 1871 with the construction of Rupert District School No. 4, locally known as the Rupert Village School. A substantial two-story building, the district school's first floor was used for primary education while its second floor was used as a town hall.¹⁵

While many of Rupert's residents farmed, one important industry developed in the village. In 1867 local doctor Joseph Henry Guild started to sell a product known as the Green Mountain Asthma Cure.¹⁶ Made from belladonna and jimson weed, the Green Mountain Asthma Cure was sold as a powder or in rolled cigarettes; an asthmatic would light the powder or smoke the cigarettes and inhale the smoke which contained atropine, a chemical compound that eases asthma symptoms.¹⁷ Guild's homeopathic cure grew in popularity throughout the 1870s and the doctor became extremely wealthy selling boxes of the Green Mountain Asthma Cure, which he shipped on the railroad, around the country. In 1873 Guild erected a large Queen Anne house and carriage barn near the village center. The house burned in 1950 however the barn remains extant.¹⁸ Also extant is an Italianate residence that stands on the lot adjacent to the Guild House site; the building's original use is unknown however by 1912 the J. H. Guild Company used it as a shop [See Figure 18].¹⁹ As his fortune grew Dr. Guild gave freely to the Village of Rupert, his most notable gift being the Rupert Methodist Church and Rupert Methodist Parsonage both of which were built in 1884 opposite his personal residence. Built in the High Victorian Gothic style at a cost of \$15,000 the Rupert Methodist Church is the village's most architecturally sophisticated building and included at dedication a 1,650-pound bell and a 1,000-pound clock apparatus built by Howard and Co. of Boston, Massachusetts [See Figures 11-12].²⁰ Guild funded construction of the Rupert Methodist Church out of a desire to support Rupert's growing

¹² "Rupert," *Rutland Daily Herald*, February 7, 1878, 2.

¹³ *Rupert, Vermont: A Pictorial History Bi-Centennial 1776-1976* (Telescope Printing Department, 1976), 75.

¹⁴ Mudgett and Rasey, *Historical Sketch: The Congregational Church Rupert, Vermont*, 7.

¹⁵ "Rupert," *The Manchester Journal*, July 27, 1871, 3.

¹⁶ "Asthma," *Rutland Weekly Herald*, April 21, 1870, 1.

¹⁷ "Mysterious Powder No Longer a Treatment for Asthma," *Sarasota Herald-Tribune*, June 28, 2018, <https://www.heraldtribune.com/news/20180628/mysterious-powder-no-longer-treatment-for-asthma>.

¹⁸ *Rupert, Vermont: A Pictorial History Bi-Centennial 1776-1976* (Telescope Printing Department, 1976), 29.

¹⁹ *Rupert, Vermont: A Pictorial History Bi-Centennial 1776-1976* (Telescope Printing Department, 1976), 80.

²⁰ "M.E. Church Rupert VT," *The Poultney Journal*, November 28, 1884, 3.

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Methodist congregation. During the mid-nineteenth century membership in the village's Congregational Church shrank as internal friction led to some members abandoning the congregation to join the Methodists led by Dr. Guild and Reverend T. W. Harwood.²¹

Contemporaneous with the construction of the Methodist Church and Parsonage another local resident named Thomas Beebe decided to erect a parsonage for the Congregational Church of Rupert. Located at 2890 Vermont Route 153, the new Congregational parsonage sat next door to Beebe's house. The parsonage replaced a small circa 1820 cobbler shop which Beebe attached to the rear of his own house and used as a rental property.

Joseph Henry Guild died in Rupert on March 15, 1894; following his death ownership of the J. H. Guild Company, which Dr. Guild had formed to sell his asthma cure, remained in his extended family.²² In 1965 a businessman named Spencer Fossel purchased the Guild company along with its physical property. Fossel owned the rights to nearly two dozen homeopathic cures and used the Guild Factory, by this point located on the north side of Rupert Mountain Road in a simple front gabled warehouse building, as a manufacturing center for homeopathic medicine including the Green Mountain Asthma Cure.²³

Following the Rupert Methodist Church's construction, the village saw little in the way of major construction for the following nine years. This changed in 1893 when Mount Anthony Grange 230, which had organized in 1876, built a grange hall which for the next twenty-four years would be known as the Farmers' Exchange.²⁴ Mount Anthony Grange 230 organized during the high point of grange society formation in Vermont. Initially conceived as a fraternal order for farmers, the grange grew in popularity as a populist movement to lobby for greater railroad freight regulations and to provide farmers the opportunity to organize cooperatives to purchase goods.²⁵ Cooperative stores were key to the growth of many grange societies across Vermont as farmers sought to cut out middlemen and purchasing agents by negotiating purchases as a collective.²⁶ By 1874 150 granges had been organized in Vermont and an estimated ten to twelve thousand men and women were involved with their local grange society.²⁷

After forming, the members of Mount Anthony Grange 230 held meetings in private homes and in the Rupert Village School. In 1891 the grangers voted to erect a building opposite the Congregational Church and had E. F. Haye, one of the grange masters, oversee the building's design and construction.²⁸ Haye and his crew worked through 1892 and the grangers formally

²¹ Mudgett and Rasey, *Historical Sketch: The Congregational Church Rupert, Vermont*, 13.

²² "A Noble Life Ended," *The Poultney Journal*, March 23, 1894, 1.

²³ Harry Jaffe, "Venerable Medicinal Firm in Rupert is a Real Pharmaceutical Phenomenon," *Rutland Daily Herald*, February 15, 1976, 23.

²⁴ Guy B. Horton, *The Grange in Vermont* (Montpelier: Capital City Press, 1926,) 99. There are discrepancies about the date of organization for the Grange. Horton asserts 1876 however local village history points to 1890 as the initial date of organization. A single article from 1876 mentions the Mount Anthony Grange holding a supper however beyond this there are no mentions of the Mount Anthony Grange until the 1890s.

²⁵ Horton, *The Grange in Vermont*, 16.

²⁶ Horton, *The Grange in Vermont*, 18.

²⁷ "Patrons of Husbandry," *The St. Albans Daily Messenger*, December 1, 1874, 3.

²⁸ *Rupert, Vermont: A Pictorial History Bi-Centennial 1776-1976* (Telescope Printing Department, 1976), 26.

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dedicated the new building in January 1893.²⁹ The grange hall's first floor was fitted out as a cooperative store while its second floor was used for grange ceremonies and events. With the grange hall's completion, the Village of Rupert had four large public gathering spaces and a small but distinct village core. The grangers operated the Farmers Exchange until 1917 when they sold the grange hall to Earl Sheldon who converted the first floor to a general store while allowing the grangers to continue leasing the second floor. This arrangement continued until 1942 when the grangers purchased the Hatch Store buildings (nonextant) near the railroad tracks and converted the properties into a grange hall.³⁰ The Sheldon Store, one of the Town of Rupert's most important commercial buildings, remained active until 1983-4 when financial difficulties forced the owners to close.

Following the construction of the Farmers Exchange the village remained largely unchanged until circa 1925 when a member of the Sheldon family erected the Craftsman style residence at 2868 Vermont Route 153. This house was built as a wedding gift.³¹ Another small change occurred in 1922 with the construction of a monument to soldiers from Rupert who'd fought in World War I. The monument was placed outside the Congregational Church of Rupert and would be joined in 1949 by a monument dedicated to World War II veterans and in 1966 with a final monument for Reverend Duke King the Congregational Church's longtime pastor. Aside from the construction of the craftsman residence and monuments the next major change to the village came in 1934 when the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company ceased running passenger trains through the village; freight would however continue until 1980.³²

Rupert Village 1934-Present

By the 1930s Rupert's character had been settled and little physical alteration to the village core occurred. The village remained a major population center in the largely agrarian town which maintained a fairly stable population that fluctuated between roughly 600-700 residents as the twentieth century wore on.

In 1950, following the fire that destroyed the Guild house, the residents of Rupert Village decided to form a volunteer fire company. The company's first station consisted of a repurposed one-room schoolhouse that the villagers moved to the village carnival grounds circa 1955.³³ During the late 1960s and early 1970s the fire department raised funds to erect a more substantial firehall/community building and in 1976 this structure was built on the carnival grounds. A few decades later the town highway department erected a large garage structure behind the firehall/community building. In 1999 donations from the Keshin family allowed the first floor of the Rupert Village School to be converted into the R. K. Kittay Library, a small public library which continues to provide residents with access to books and public programming. The Rupert Historical Society took over the former school's second floor, converting the space into a

²⁹ "Dedication Services," *New England Farmer*, January 28, 1893, 8.

³⁰ *Rupert, Vermont: A Pictorial History Bi-Centennial 1776-1976* (Telescope Printing Department, 1976), 26.

³¹ From Conversations with Rupert Village Historian Gene Higgins.

³² *Rupert, Vermont: A Pictorial History Bi-Centennial 1776-1976* (Telescope Printing Department, 1976), 24.

³³ *Rupert, Vermont: A Pictorial History Bi-Centennial 1776-1976* (Telescope Printing Department, 1976), 30. The village carnival grounds are located just to the west of the village cemetery on the north side of VT Route 153.

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museum and meeting space. In 2015 the Rupert Historical Society removed the Cobbler Shop from the back of the Thomas Beebe House and moved the building to a vacant lot next to the Rupert Village School. The house, used originally by a local cobbler for his business/residence, had also seen use as a tenant house for newlyweds. Presently the Rupert Historical Society uses the house to tell the history of small-town life in the late nineteenth century. In 2015 the town purchased a field on the southside of VT Route 153 and designated the space a public town green. The final notable change to the village came in 2019 when the Rupert Village Trust, a local nonprofit, purchased the Sheldon Store and began rehabilitating the building as a community gathering space.

Agriculture in Rupert

Like many of Vermont's old rural towns, Rupert's history has been heavily influenced by the needs, opportunities, and challenges of agriculture. The village possessed fertile soil, a steady water supply, and abundant hillside sites for farming. Early on, Rupert's settlers engaged in self-sufficient farming practices, raising animals and crops for their own consumption with excess goods sold to pay taxes. Following Rupert's early population growth between 1790-1810 the town's population shrank as the initial wave of settlers left the town for unoccupied lands in Western New York and the Ohio territory.³⁴ This westward migration was a continuation of the settlement practices that had brought many settlers to Rupert in the first place. As new lands opened, settlers sold their established farms to newcomers and moved on to till the cheap fertile lands of the frontier. Many of Rupert's settlers came from the Connecticut River valley and by the early nineteenth century they began searching for land that offered better opportunities, eroding the town's population.³⁵

In addition to the settlement patterns which characterized America's westward expansion, Rupert's population loss can be attributed to the village's distance from major markets. Prior to 1852, farmers from Rupert typically made semiannual trips to Troy, New York to sell their farm products. A major regional riverport, Troy possessed a large market and boats traveling down the Hudson River could bring farm goods from Rupert to major trade centers like New York City and haul finished products manufactured in the city back to Troy.³⁶ If farmers were unable to make the journey to Troy local teamsters would drive carts full of wheat and rye, the two most popular cereal grains grown in Rupert, and live animals to the riverport.³⁷ The long haul of goods to Troy required a multiday trip and with no other convenient markets local farmers had a limited outlet for goods.

The problem of isolation impacted Rupert until 1852 when the Rutland and Washington Railroad Company built their tracks on the village outskirts. Chartered in 1847, the Rutland and Washington Railroad began in Rutland and ran for sixty-two miles. The railroad passed through the Vermont towns of Castleton, Poultney, Pawlet, and Rupert before crossing into New York

³⁴ Harold Fisher Wilson, *The Hill Country of Northern New England: Its Social and Economic History in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries* (Montpelier: Vermont Historical Society, 1947), 23.

³⁵ Wilson, *The Hill Country of Northern New England*, 24.

³⁶ *Rupert, Vermont: A Pictorial History Bi-Centennial 1776-1976* (Telescope Printing Department, 1976), 19.

³⁷ *Rupert, Vermont: A Pictorial History Bi-Centennial 1776-1976* (Telescope Printing Department, 1976), 19.

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State where it merged with the Troy and Boston Railroad at Eagle Bridge [See Figure 1].³⁸ The railroad passed through some of Vermont's most fertile agricultural territory and immediately opened the Village of Rupert to greater trade opportunities, causing a shift in local agriculture. It is worth noting that the railroad did not cause the village's population to grow. Rupert, like many agrarian communities continued to shrink throughout the nineteenth century as residents moved west or into larger urban communities in Vermont and the greater New England region.

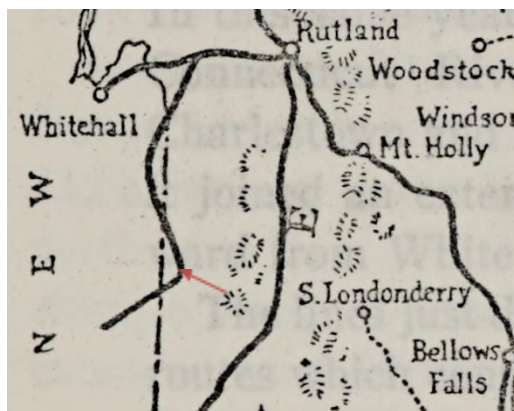


Figure 1: Map of the Rutland and Washington Railroad's Route. The railroad line crisscrossed across the New York State and Vermont border servicing multiple rural towns. The approximate location of the Rupert Station is denoted with a red arrow.³⁹

The growth of Vermont's railroad networks led to increasing commercialization in agriculture. Where farms had previously been self-sufficient with families producing many of their own products, by the middle of the nineteenth century factory made goods and a cash economy increasingly took precedence. As a result, farmers tended to produce a large surplus of set goods that could be sold for cash which they later exchanged for factory made products.⁴⁰

In Rupert wool and potatoes were the earliest cash crops. Like many Vermont towns Rupert caught the Merino sheep mania of the 1830s and 1840s and by 1836 there were over 9,000 sheep grazing in the town.⁴¹ Records from 1849 show that 31,000 bushels of potatoes were harvested alongside 26,000 pounds of wool.⁴² A decade later both these numbers had fallen with 25,000 bushels of potatoes produced and 20,000 pounds of wool from 5,000 sheep.⁴³ Increasingly, two new farm products, dairy and maple syrup, took over as Rupert's dominant cash crops. Unrecorded in 1849, by 1859 Rupert produced 275,000 pounds of cheese and 15,000 pounds of butter from 900 milch cows; meanwhile 5,900 pounds of maple syrup were produced in 1849 compared to 60,000 pounds in 1859.⁴⁴ Potatoes and wool continued to play a significant role in

³⁸ "Rutland and Washington Railroad," *Middlebury Register*, July 7, 1852, 3.

³⁹ Wilson, *The Hill Country of Northern New England*, 37.

⁴⁰ Wilson, *The Hill Country of Northern New England*, 32.

⁴¹ C. Benton and S. F. Barry, *A Statistical View of the Number of Sheep* (Cambridge: Folsom, Wells, and Thurston 1837), 22.

⁴² John Hayward, *A Gazetteer of Vermont Containing Descriptions of all the Counties, Towns, and Districts in the State* (Boston: Tappan, Whittemore, and Mason, 1849), 107.

⁴³ *Rupert, Vermont: A Pictorial History Bi-Centennial 1776-1976* (Telescope Printing Department, 1976), 20.

⁴⁴ *Rupert, Vermont: A Pictorial History Bi-Centennial 1776-1976* (Telescope Printing Department, 1976), 20.

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Rupert's agricultural economy through the rest of the nineteenth century with newspaper articles remarking on the success of the town's potato crop, noting fields capable of producing between 200 and 350 bushels of Jackson White Potatoes a season; nonetheless the move to a dairy economy had begun in earnest by 1860.⁴⁵

Starting in the late 1860s dairy products, particularly cheese and butter, became important in Rupert as farmers looked to produce an easily shipped marketable product whose value remained relatively stable. In 1869 a group of Rupert farmers formed the Rupert Dairymen's Association and funded the construction of a cheese factory near the rail depot [See Figure 5].⁴⁶ The factory drew fluid milk from the village and by 1895 approximately 400 cows supplied the factory which typically operated from April to December.⁴⁷ Cheese and butter remained Rupert's most significant exports for the rest of the nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century. However, by the 1920s, following advances in refrigeration, pasteurization, and bottling, fluid milk supplanted cheese and butter as the town's main exports.

During the early twentieth century the consumption of fluid milk increased in America, particularly among the country's middle and upper classes where doctors often cautioned against breastfeeding due to its potential to overtax a mother's nerves.⁴⁸ The demand for milk coincided with changes related to farming practices in the vicinity of major cities as well as advances in refrigeration and pasteurization. During the late nineteenth century most American cities passed ordinances against urban farming banning cows within city limits. Contemporaneously refrigerated cars made it possible to transport milk over long distances.⁴⁹ As a result, from 1900 to the 1940s major urban centers like New York City and its suburbs drew milk from a wide range of sources including Rupert, Vermont.

Rupert's most well-known milk dealer was William Schade, a resident of Yonkers, New York who operated a creamery and bottling plant near the railroad tracks in Rupert starting in 1915.⁵⁰ Schade's plant drew thousands of gallons of milk from Rupert daily and he advertised that milk left Rupert each morning on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad's trains in time for mothers to serve it that same night for supper. Schade's creamery operated until his death in 1939; a few years before Schade's death a number of Rupert farmers organized their own milk collective to negotiate the sale of fluid milk with dealers in New York City.⁵¹ Additionally, other farmers got involved with the Bennington County Cooperative Creamery, a county wide organization that pooled and sold millions of gallons of fluid milk annually.

⁴⁵ "The Potato Crop," *The Vermont Record*, April 8, 1865, 10.

⁴⁶ "State Items," *Rutland Independent*, July 17, 1869, 1.

⁴⁷ G.W. Pierce ed., *Report of the Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's Association* (Brattleboro: Phoenix Job Printing Office 1895), 189.

⁴⁸ Kendra Smith-Howard, *Pure and Modern Milk: An Environmental History Since 1900* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2014), 12. This was an inaccurate assertion.

⁴⁹ Ignorance to milk borne pathogens contributed to widespread infant mortality in urban centers as milk frequently sat for hours and days on rail sidings on hot summer days waiting to be picked up.

⁵⁰ "List of Companies and Bonds," *Springfield Reporter*, March 26, 1915, 6.

⁵¹ "William Schade," *Rutland Daily Herald*, January 6, 1939, 6; "Shippers of Milk in Rupert Incorporate," *Deerfield Valley Times*, October 1, 1937, 4.

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Fluid milk continues to play a significant role in Rupert and the raising of dairy cows remains the town's dominant agricultural activity. However fluid milk prices fell during the second half of the twentieth century and the twenty first century. Unable to make money, the small family farms that characterized Rupert began to fold or became large agribusiness conglomerates. Whereas herds of fifty to one hundred cows had been common in the nineteenth and early twentieth century by the late twentieth century dairy herds numbered several hundred if not several thousand. These farms are located outside of the village core and with the end of rail service in 1980 and removal of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company's railroad tracks the village's significance as an agricultural center ended.

The Rupert Village Historic District possesses significance as an agricultural center and this significance is imbibed in its collection of intact agricultural buildings and landscapes. The village's agricultural buildings and landscapes reflect the long history of dairy farming in Rupert. To the north and south of the village are four large hayfields; three of these hayfields are west of West Pawlet Road with the fourth located south of the village and just west of West Pawlet Road. Hayfields play an important role in dairying. Following the spring thaw, dairy cows would have typically been set out to pasture in local meadows where they would remain for the duration of spring and summer fattening themselves on grass and clover. By early November, the onset of cold and the loss of good grass forced farmers to stable their animals. At this point hay, cut throughout the summer and dried in barns, became the primary fodder.

The four hayfields in the Village of Rupert provided a valuable source of winter feed for cows stabled in the village. Two of the fields; the large field behind the Judge David Sheldon House and the field presently used as the town green, consist of open meadow, devoid of trees which would have enabled an efficient hay mowing. The other two hayfields, located south of Mill Brook, each have a centrally placed barn; a third barn later converted to a single-family residence is present on Youlin Road. These field barns were a common feature in New England farms. According to New England barn historian Thomas Visser:

Rather than hurriedly carting large loads of hay from distant fields to the main barn at harvesttime, farmers often found it easier to store New England's leading crop near its source... Field barns were used to store hay until it was need during the winter. By waiting until a good snow cover, farmers often found it easier to draw the hay by sled.⁵²

In Rupert the three field barns are separated from the village by Mill Brook and this likely provided additional impetus behind their construction as sledding hay across the frozen brook would have been less time consuming than maintaining a bridge across the waterway. The barns are located far enough away from the hills which rise to the south of Rupert to avoid damage from heavy spring melts and equally distant from the river to avoid flooding. In form, the first two barns, located behind the former Sheldon Store and 66 Rupert Mountain Road are extended English Barns. The final barn, on Youlin Road has been rehabilitated into a single-family

⁵² Thomas Durant Visser, *Field Guide to New England Barns and Farm Buildings* (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1997), 71-2.

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residence. Despite this, the barn, a one-story English barn, retains its general form and historic appearance. Physical evidence suggests that the barn had a center bay entry, and its wide gabled roof would have permitted greater hay storage. In addition to the extant fields, it is likely that the barns would have stored hay cut off the hillsides surrounding Rupert. These hills were likely deforested in the nineteenth century to provide lumber and arable land however as farming practices changed the hillsides were reforested. As a result the extant fields are some of the last vestiges of the agricultural activity which characterized the village and its immediate environs.

In the village proper a total of fourteen outbuildings can be distinctly characterized as barns; of these nine appear to have been used to shelter livestock while the other five served as carriage barns. There are several other small outbuildings that may have been built as carriage barns but have subsequently been converted to auto garages. Additionally, several small agricultural buildings are present in the village in the form of an icehouse and other small outbuildings. The age of the barns varies but all were built in the nineteenth century with the larger agricultural barns and carriage barns likely built after the railroad's construction. The barns are all rectangular, front or side gabled, and feature sliding wooden doors along with out swinging doors in their gables or eaves to facilitate loading hay into the haymow.

The village's greatest concentration of agricultural outbuildings is located at the junction of VT Route 153 and West Pawlet Street. The homes around this junction all have ready access to the surrounding hayfields which are located directly behind the homes. The Judge David Sheldon House and the residence at 2 Rupert Mountain Road, set opposite each other, each have two large barns while to the west the house at 2891 Vermont Route 153 has a large livestock barn that has been converted to an auto garage.

The Sheldon barns run parallel to West Pawlet Street and are one and a half stories tall. The barn closest to the house is well preserved and features a center drive flanked on either side by animal stalls. A wagon loaded down with hay or grain can enter from one end of the barn and pass through the whole building unobstructed. There are also doors in the barn's gable as well as a hoist to load hay into the haymow. The second Sheldon barn has similar physical dimensions to the first however rather than one large central drive accessed by a set of double doors the second barn has three doors on its southern elevation and a single door on its northern elevation. The presence of a chimney on the barn's southern elevation indicates that at least a portion of this barn was used as a workshop. The barn's side elevations also have window outlines that suggest livestock were kept in this building as well.

The first barn erected behind the house at 2 Rupert Mountain Road clearly sheltered livestock. The barn's most notable feature is a milking parlor that projects off the front of the barn. During the early twentieth century state governments mandated sanitary improvements to the design of dairy barns. One of these improvements required farmers to build a separate milk parlor for their cows to minimize the contact between raw milk and manure. The barn also features non original window openings that were likely added to provide more light to the barn. The second barn behind the house at 2 Rupert Mountain Road is a tall two-story side gabled building with wide eaves and a second-story door for loading hay into the haymow. The barn also features a large cupola to ventilate the barn's interior. Taken together these two barns show an agricultural

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property that grew and developed in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century to effectively raise and milk dairy cows.

Though not every property in the Village of Rupert contains a livestock barn or carriage barn, the landscape and building stock of the village effectively convey Rupert's agricultural past. Pressed in by hilly terrain the village is surrounded to the north and south by hayfields, some of which have purpose-built field barns. In the village livestock and hay barns are also present and commonly associated with the oldest homes in Rupert. Carriage barns are also present and though some have been converted to house automobiles their presence still helps to articulate the way people traveled in Rupert, Vermont.

Architectural Analysis of the Rupert Village Historic District

The Rupert Village Historic District is a largely cohesive collection of buildings with the vast majority built in the nineteenth century. Stylistically, the two most common residential building types are two story vernacular homes that utilize an Georgian plan emphasizing symmetry and relatively unadorned facades and L shaped Greek Revival or Italianate residences. The village's buildings are broadly reflective of two periods of development. The first period coincides with the village's settlement and ends with the railroad's construction. The second period of development begins with the railroad's completion and ends when the village reached its present appearance in the 1920s. Many of the buildings erected prior to the railroad's completion were altered in the late nineteenth century however physical alteration appears to have largely ended at this point with the exception of a few houses that experienced window replacements or had their clapboard siding replaced with asbestos shingles.

The simplicity of the architecture presented in many of Rupert's buildings reflects the early development of Rupert as a frontier settlement whose population grew substantially between 1790 and 1810. During this period Rupert's previously unploughed soils likely yielded bumper crops and the early settlers built substantial two story homes to reflect their success. The Georgian plan provided a comfortable domestic setting and served as a vehicle for Rupert's settlers to express their agrarian success.⁵³ A total of eight village residences take on this two-story Georgian plan form and they represent the homes of some of Rupert's most important settlers and early residents. The buildings are concentrated near the junction of VT Route 153 and West Pawlet Street with a few located to the east on Rupert Mountain Road. This concentration helps define the oldest portion of the village. Architecturally, the buildings that have not been altered by later additions such as decorative porches and dormers, have limited decorative detailing. The buildings are all side gabled with center bay entries flanked by a symmetrical arrangement of windows. Simple rectangular window surrounds are consistently seen in the district. Decoration is largely concentrated around the entryways which feature pilasters, recessed doors, and sidelights; a few homes have an entablature. Additional features such as corner pilasters, architrave and frieze bands and gable end returns are also present in these older houses which typically feature brick chimneys that split the gable peak.

⁵³ Old House Journal, "The I House in Rural America," Old House Online, April 12, 2010, <https://www.oldhouseonline.com/house-tours/the-i-house-in-rural-america/>.

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The second period of development coincides with the completion of the Rutland and Washington Railroad in 1852. The railroad gave Rupert's citizens an outlet for farming goods and permitted easy travel outside of the village, exposing residents to varied architectural styles in larger communities like Troy, Rutland, and Burlington. Buildings like the Rupert Methodist Church and the craftsman house at 2868 VT Route 153 demonstrate a knowledge of current architecture trends and the wealth to execute these modern styles. These buildings and the other buildings erected after the railroad's completion show a higher degree of architectural detailing. With the railroad, lumber, finished wood products, and other materials could be brought to Rupert cheaply and the availability of cheap materials is visible in the architectural detailing of the buildings erected after the railroad's opening. Buildings of this period are typically Italianate with restrained details such as bay windows and large front porches.

The railroad also made it easier to ship in construction materials that could help update older homes. Porches are a common feature in Rupert and many porches feature a combination of decorative fretwork skirting or fretwork railings, with decorative brackets supporting the porch roof, and front facing wood corbelling. These features, particularly when seen on the older Georgian plan houses, are clearly additions from later in the nineteenth century when scroll cut wood details became widely available. Less commonly seen than porches are bay windows and dormers and these details also convey the feeling of second or third generation residents attempting to modernize their old home.

Conclusions

The Rupert Village Historic District is a collection of intact buildings and landscapes which clearly articulate the growth and development of this small village. Settled in the 1770s the village developed as an agricultural settlement with local farmers raising cereal grains, sheep, and cows depending on market fluctuations. Initially these goods were driven overland to Troy, New York and sold; however in 1852 the Rutland and Washington Railroad Company built a line that passed through Rupert. The railroad connected Rupert to major markets in New York City and shifted the village's commercial center to the west, with multiple businesses erecting buildings near the railroad tracks. While the railroad helped the village move products it did not encourage population growth and Rupert remained a small agrarian community.

Architecturally the village historic district features a few examples of high style architecture such as the Rupert Methodist Church, however many buildings are vernacular examples of Greek Revival, and Italianate residences that take an Georgian plan or ell plan. Many of these buildings have been subsequently modified with ornate porches and bay windows, clear attempts by residents in the late nineteenth century to modernize their homes. The nature of these modifications still permits the original massing and form of the village buildings to shine through and this coupled with the lack of modern intrusions makes the Rupert Village Historic District an excellent and intact example of an agrarian Vermont village.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency

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☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 145 Acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 43.26269N | Longitude: 73.22800W |
| 2. Latitude: 43.26513N | Longitude: 73.21989W |
| 3. Latitude: 43.26029N | Longitude: 73.21611W |
| 4. Latitude: 43.25766N | Longitude: 73.21748W |
| 5. Latitude: 43.25447N | Longitude: 73.22997W |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐

NAD 1927

or

☐

NAD 1983

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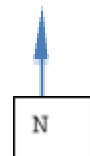
Name of Property

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| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The heavy blue line on the attached tax map denotes the boundaries of the district. Properties with a yellow dot are contributing resources while properties with a red dot are noncontributing resources.



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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries selected encompass the entirety of the historic village of Rupert. Stretching along a half mile stretch of Vermont Route 153 and Rupert Mountain Road the district encompasses the greatest concentration of residential, ecclesiastic, and agricultural buildings that were built within the period of significance. Beyond the selected boundaries the landscapes takes on a more rural character with farmhouses or modern residential buildings. The boundaries also run to the edge of each hayfield to the north and south of the residences. The Rupert Village Historic District extends north to include the hayfield behind the Judge David Sheldon House and south to the fields that run parallel to Mill Brook and the range of hills south of the village. To the west the district is bound by the property limits of the house at 2554 Vermont Route 153 to the east the district is bound by the property limits of 309 Rupert Mountain Road. The boundaries of the district were selected to include a group of present-day parcels containing significant historic architectural resources dating from the late eighteenth century to the early twentieth century. National Register boundaries correspond to tax parcel boundaries, apart from the southern boundary owing to the size of the parcel containing the southern hayfields.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Matthew Shoen/Research Intern
organization: Preservation Trust of Vermont
street & number: 60 Grove Street Apt 2
city or town: Burlington state: Vermont zip code: 05401
e-mail mattshoen26@gmail.com
telephone: 315-528-8227
date: _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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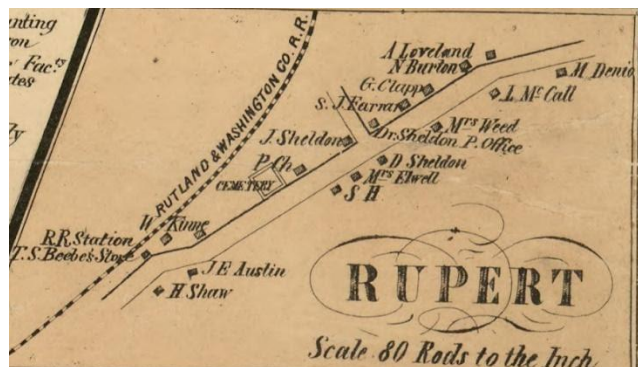


Figure 2: Map of Bennington County, Vermont showing the Village of Rupert in 1856. The map depicts several buildings such as the J. E. Austin House, Congregational Church, and J. Sheldon House which remain to this day.⁵⁴

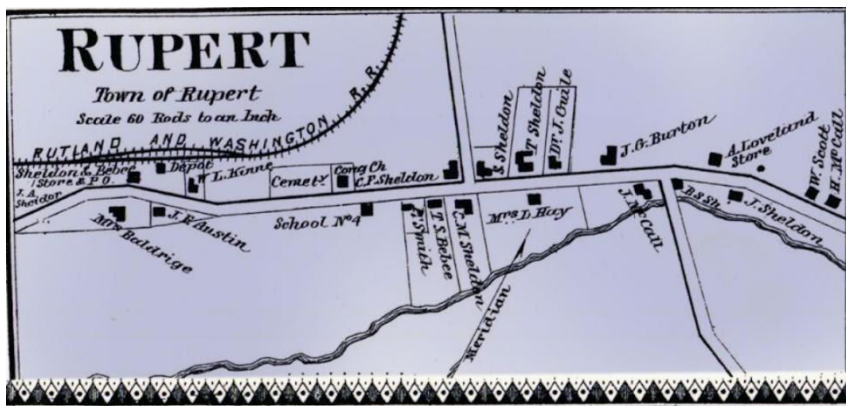
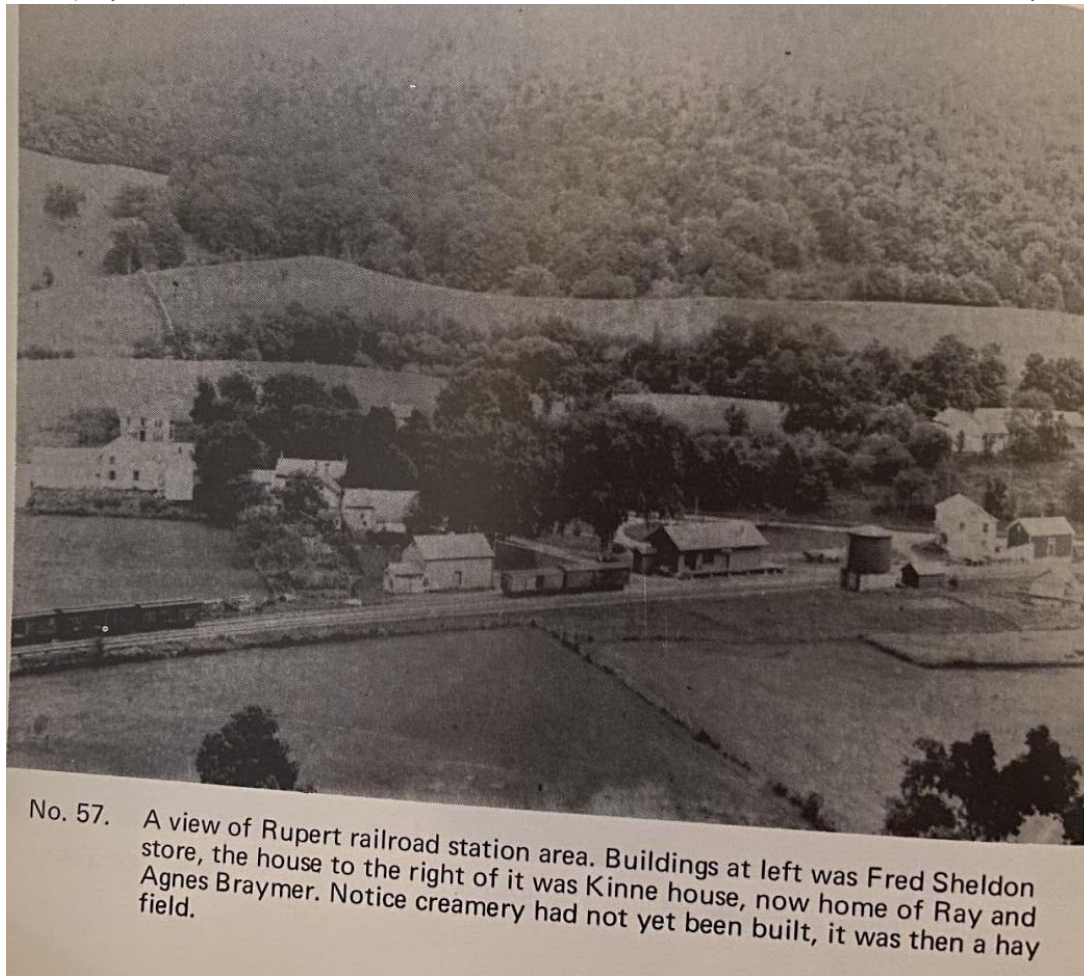


Figure 3: Map of the Town of Rupert from 1869 showing many of the major residences and buildings in the Village of Rupert. By 1869 greater growth was apparent by the railroad depot and several merchants had moved their businesses to the railroad.

⁵⁴ E Rice and C. E Harwood. Map of Bennington County, Vermont. New York: C.B. Peckham, 1856. Map. <https://www.loc.gov/item/2011590005/>.

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No. 57. A view of Rupert railroad station area. Buildings at left was Fred Sheldon store, the house to the right of it was Kinne house, now home of Ray and Agnes Braymer. Notice creamery had not yet been built, it was then a hay field.

Figure 4: An early photo of the Rupert Village station area.⁵⁵

⁵⁵ *Rupert, Vermont: A Pictorial History Bi-Centennial 1776-1976* (Telescope Printing Department, 1976), 64.

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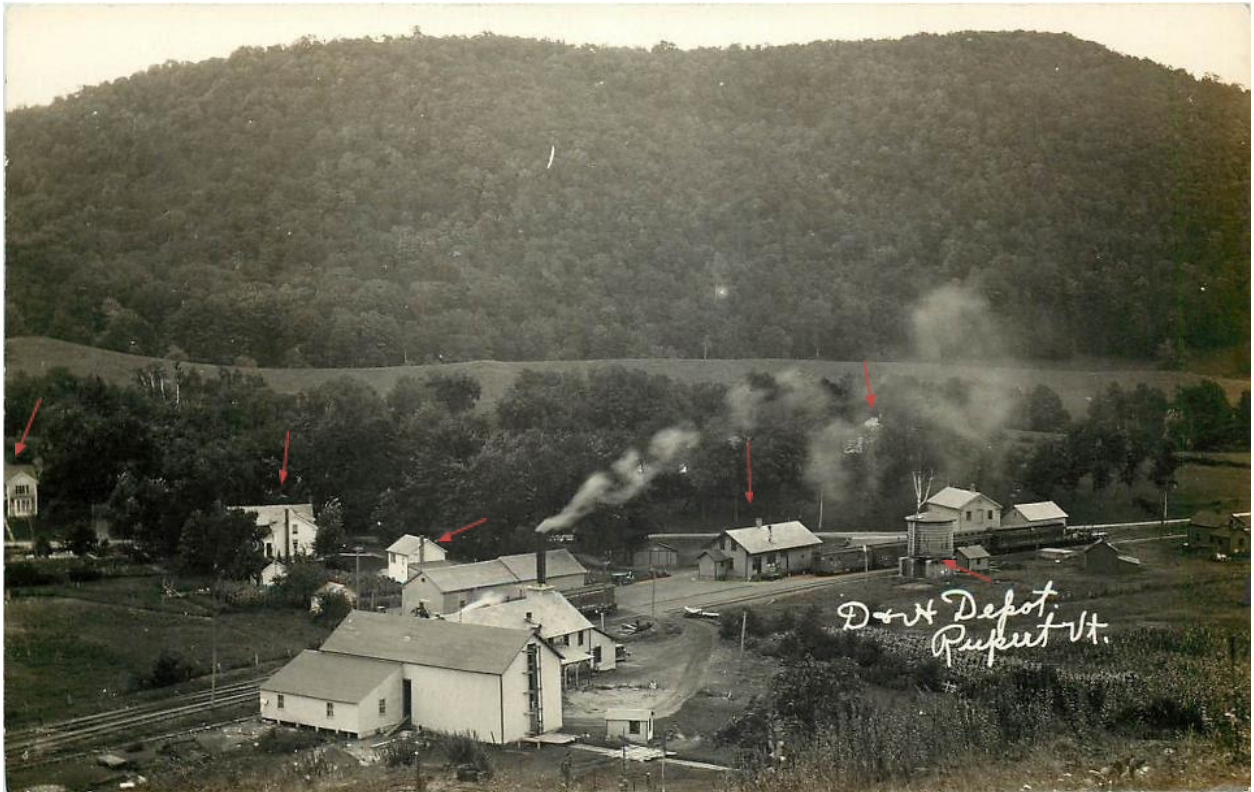


Figure 5: Photo of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Tracks near Rupert. After the train's arrival in 1852 locomotives played a major role in local commerce and allowed farmers to efficiently distribute their farm goods to markets around the Northeast. The large building in the foreground is the William Schrade Cheese Factory. A New Yorker, Schrade sold milk and cheese from Rupert in Yonkers, New York. In addition to Schrade's factory warehouses are also visible near the train tracks. Along the road is at least one nonextant building that has been identified as a commercial establishment. Buildings highlighted with red arrows are still extant. In addition to these buildings the concrete pedestal the water tower was mounted on remains intact.

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Figure 6: Photo of the Rupert Railroad Station after the station ceased operation and became a warehouse for the J. H. Guild Company.

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Figure 7: Photo of the home of the railroad station agent J. E. Austin. The house is located near the railroad tracks and Austin is seen sitting. The photo was taken on the house's side elevation and offers a detailed view of the bay windows which remain extant and unchanged.⁵⁶

⁵⁶ *Rupert, Vermont: A Pictorial History Bi-Centennial 1776-1976* (Telescope Printing Department, 1976), 75.

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Figure 8: Photo of VT Route 153 circa 1925 looking generally west in Rupert taken after the village's electrification. The houses in this photo are all extant.⁵⁷

⁵⁷ Photograph from UVM Landscape Change; Original Image with UVM Silver Special Collections Library, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT. https://glcp.uvm.edu/landscape_new/.

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Figure 9: Photo of Rupert Mountain Road looking generally east. The photo shows the original Guild factory, the nonextant guild house, and 2 Rupert Mountain Road.

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Figure 10: Photo of the Congregational Church of Rupert and the Rupert Village School District No. 4., note the absence of memorial stained-glass windows in the church.⁵⁸

⁵⁸ *Rupert, Vermont: A Pictorial History Bi-Centennial 1776-1976* (Telescope Printing Department, 1976), 46.

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Figure 11: Early photo of the Rupert Methodist Church and its surrounding buildings. At the rear of the building lot are nonextant carriage sheds and horse shelters. At the far right of the image is the Methodist Parsonage.⁵⁹

⁵⁹ *Rupert, Vermont: A Pictorial History Bi-Centennial 1776-1976* (Telescope Printing Department, 1976), 50.

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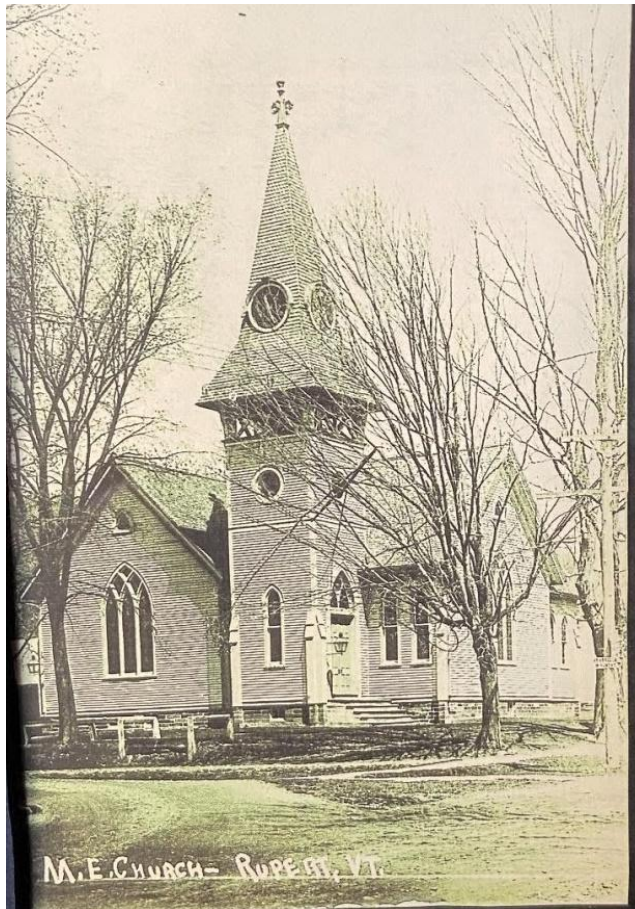


Figure 12: Hand Colored Photo of the Rupert Methodist Church. The photo shows the building largely unchanged since its construction.⁶⁰

⁶⁰ Photo in the collection of the Rupert Historical Society.

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No. 35. Farmers Exchange Store, Burr Harwood, Mgr. on the lower step. Now the Sheldon store operated by Mrs. Helen S. Harrington. Brick building at the left is the old Rupert village Dist. No. 4 school built in 1826, discontinued as a school in 1872. Was later used as a blacksmith shop by Henry Perkins and others. Last by J.T. Smith, a trader in produce.

Figure 13: Photo of the Farmers Exchange Store. Built in 1891 this building also served as the headquarters for the Mt. Anthony Grange. In 1917 it became the Sheldon Store, a local general store. The brick building next door is nonexistent.⁶¹

⁶¹ *Rupert, Vermont: A Pictorial History Bi-Centennial 1776-1976* (Telescope Printing Department, 1976), 52.

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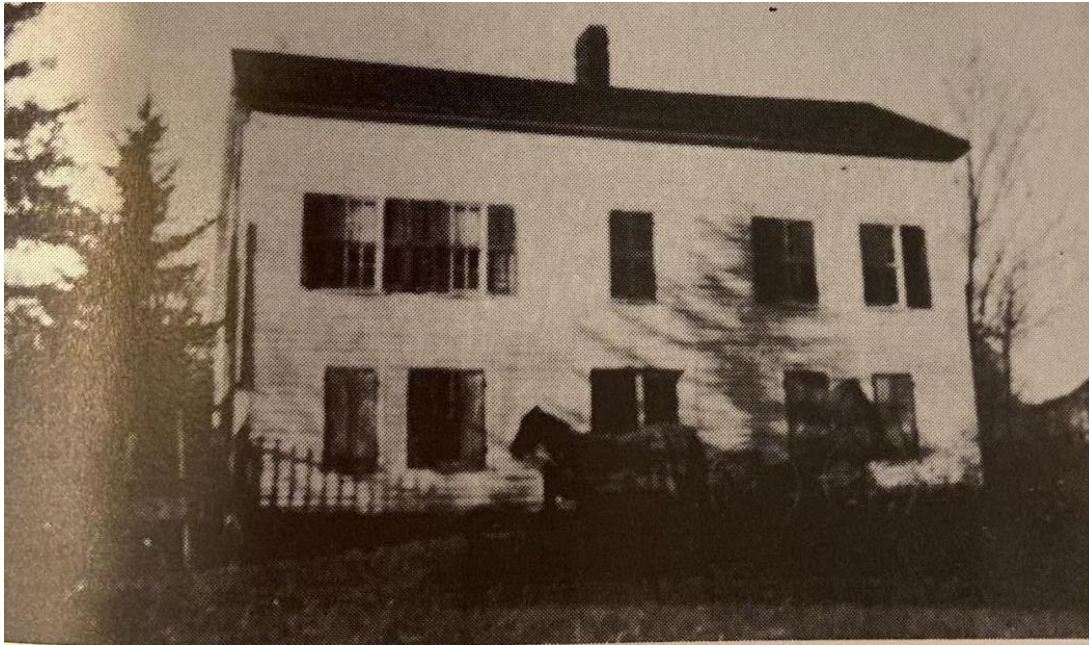
Figure 14: Photo of the E. R. Sheldon House and the now nonextant brick blacksmith shop. The Sheldon Store is to the right of the blacksmith shop, just outside the photo.

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Asher Loveland Store, photo taken about 1895. Store was opened by Asher Loveland about 1850. He died in 1874. Business was continued by his wife, Susan and her brother, William Shaw. He died in 1896 and the store was closed. Built by Myron Clark about 1815.

Figure 15: Photo of the Asher Loveland Store. Building is extant.⁶²

⁶² *Rupert, Vermont: A Pictorial History Bi-Centennial 1776-1976* (Telescope Printing Department, 1976), 53.

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No. 93. Home of late Mr. and Mrs. E.F. Haye and formerly owned and occupied by Thomas S. Beebe. Is presently the home of Mrs. Jessie Harwood. It is said that this house was at one time a tavern or inn.

Figure 16: This house has served as both a domestic residence and an inn for railroad travelers. The photo shows the Cobbler Shop Museum attached to the house. The museum was moved in 2015 to an empty lot next to the schoolhouse where it is being used as a historic house museum.⁶³

⁶³ *Rupert, Vermont: A Pictorial History Bi-Centennial 1776-1976* (Telescope Printing Department, 1976), 84.

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Figure 17: Photo of the Judge David Sheldon House built 1806. One of the oldest houses in Rupert, this house remained with the Sheldon family for over 100 years.⁶⁴

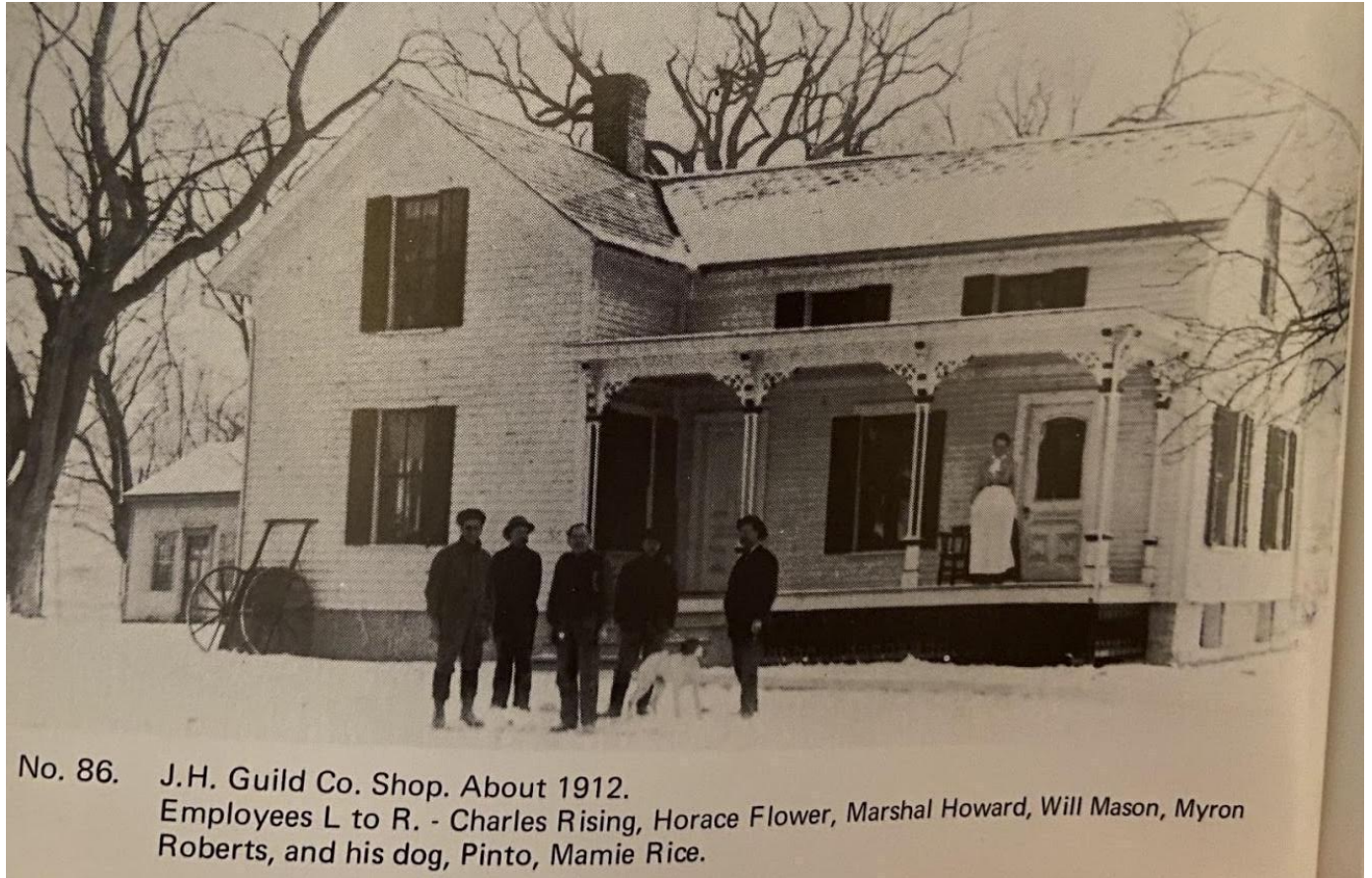
⁶⁴ *Rupert, Vermont: A Pictorial History Bi-Centennial 1776-1976* (Telescope Printing Department, 1976), 76.

Rupert Village Historic District

Name of Property

Bennington Vermont

County and State



No. 86. J.H. Guild Co. Shop. About 1912.
Employees L to R. - Charles Rising, Horace Flower, Marshal Howard, Will Mason, Myron
Roberts, and his dog, Pinto, Mamie Rice.

Figure 18: Photo of the J. H. Guild Co. Shop, now a single-family residence.⁶⁵

⁶⁵ *Rupert, Vermont: A Pictorial History Bi-Centennial 1776-1976* (Telescope Printing Department, 1976), 80.

Rupert Village Historic District

Name of Property

Bennington Vermont

County and State



Figure 19: Photo taken circa 1912 of the Dr. Graves House which was built 1806. The building is largely unaltered though the porch is no longer present.⁶⁶

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and does not need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity:

County:

State:

⁶⁶ *Rupert, Vermont: A Pictorial History Bi-Centennial 1776-1976* (Telescope Printing Department, 1976), 82.

Rupert Village Historic District
Name of Property

Bennington Vermont
County and State

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of ____.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.